ANEW

## SYSTEME

O'F THE

## APOCALYPSE,

Plain and Methodical

## ILLUSTRATIONS

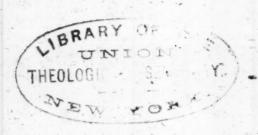
Of all the VISIONS in the Revelation of St. IOHN.

Written by a French Minister in the year 1685. and Finisht but two days before the Dragoons plunderd him of all, except this Treatise.

To which is added, This Author's Defence of his Illustrations, concerning the NON-EFFUSION of the VIALS; In answer to Mr. JURIEU.

Faithfully Englished.

London Printed in the Year 1688



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#### THE

## TRANSLATOR

To the

## READER.

As the knowledg of things to come, not visible in their Causes, is the alone priviledg of God, and which he fo peculiarly challengeth, as to distinguish himfelf thereby from all those Beings, to whom thro the fallacy of the Devil, and their own ignorance, the fortish and deluded part of Mankind had ascribed a Divinity; so the predicting those things before their accomplishment, and the Events coming afterward to correspond with the Prophecy, is an infallible evidence of the Divine Original of that Book wherein they are foretold & recorded. In which respect, as the Scripture only can lay claim unto & boaft of God as its Author, fo upon that

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that account as well as many other, it ought to be received, and submitted unto, with a humility, veneration, and faith due unto writings that proceed from divine Inspiration But tho many other Books of the Sacred Scripture, do sufficiently proclaim whose Oracles they are, by this divine and infallible Signature; yet there is not one, all whose parts and every line, do so eminently carry this heavenly character and impression upon them, as the Apocalypse of St. John doth. For God being to shut up the Declaration which he thought fit to Vouchsafe unto mankind, for the Regulation of their Faith, Worship, and Obedience, and for encouraging them unto felf-denial, patience, & hope; hath been pleafed by thefe Prophefies, not only to affix his Seal to all the other parts of the Scripture, fo as to acknowledg himfelf for the Author of them: but to com-

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compensate for denying the Spirit of Prophecy any more unto men in order to their guidance, and conduct of the Church, he hath left us in this Divine Book an unerring account of all things, that were either eminently to befall the Empires of the World, or to be the lot and portion of the Church, till the time of the confummation of all things And tho it be no extenuation of the neglect of those, with whom our Lord Jesus Christ had intrusted with the care and instruction of Believers, and to whom he had committed the Pastoral office, that these Prophetical Visions were not anciently more studied and efforts made to explain and enlighten them; yet the Wisdom of God display's and magnifies it felf in the floath and omission of men, and his tender compassion towards his people manifests it self in th neglect of their overfeers; feeing had the

#### To the READER.

the many tragical things here predicted, with which the Saints were fo long to conflict and wreftle, been clearly known and understood before they were hastening towards their period; these bleffed Oracles, which administer comfort to us, might have difanimated and difcouraged those, whose lot was cast in the first and more early times. And among other evidences, that the persecutions with which the Church hath been follong exercised, are drawing towards an End, we have this confiderable proof of it, that fo many persons of Eminent learning and fingular piety, have of late applied themselves to the Explication of these Prophesies, and who have not only with fo much pains and industry, but with fo much fuccess inquired into the sense and meaning of them. In which lift, this Author deserveth not the last place, who as he hath given us

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a compleat Systeme of the Revelation; fo he hath done it with wonderful fuccinctness, coherence, and perspicuity. Nor do I know any, who feemeth to have more happily gueffed at the meaning of the Vifions which are still to be accomplished, or who enforceth his conjectures with more probable reasons, and all accompanied with fuch a modesty as became an Inquirer into things, not only future but extreamly Mysterious. The presenting my coun. trymen with it in their own language, cannot be ungrateful unto. them: it being the glory of the English, that their piety, as well as Genius, have disposed them to refearches of this nature, of whom fome have had the happiness of affording that light into these Mysteries, that Forraigners are not asham'd to acknowledg the having kindled their Torches at their Lamps. 'Iis true, there are some things wherein our

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our Author differs from the Eminent Mr. Jurieu, who hath fo well merited of the Churches of Christ, by his many accurate and learned writings, particularly by his late Treatile of the Accomplishment of Prophefies. But as their harmonifing in so many and material things, is much more to be admired, than their differing in that particular about the Effusion of the Vials; so their managing the difference with that Christian meekness, with that deference to one anothers learning and worth, is a fingular commendation to themselves, and ought to be a pattern for all others to Imitate. The present posture of affairs in great Brittain as well as elsewhere, render this discourse and others of the like complexion exceeding fea-Sonable. For while the Factors for Rome, are endeavouring to put fuch. a varnish upon the Papal Church, as may ferve to allure and delude the

#### To the READER.

filly into her communion; behold she is here represented in lines and colours originally drawn by the H. Spirit, that are fit to excite and kindle all mens loathing and abhorrency of her. And while the Popish Missionaries flatter themselves with hopes, & fright others with menaces, of their bringing the world into flavery and bondage again to the Triple Crown; lo! we have not only the approaching downfal of Babylon here demonstrated unto us, but an account both of the ruin of all that would support her, and of the speedy and triumphant resurrection of the Witnesses that lye slain for the Testimony of Jesus and the word of his patience. To whose glorious revival in other parts, I do not doubt but that the stedfastness, courage, and victory of the Witnesses in England and Scotland over the Beast, will be found not only conduceable but instrumental. Which I pray God to grant. Farewel. \*5 The

# PREFACE.

TIs reported of a great person, that being reading Persius, and not able to comprehend what he meant, by reason of the obscurity which that Poet seems to have studiously affected, he thereupon threw away, the book in anger and disdain: saying, that it was not worth his pains to imploy himself about an Author, who had writ in so dark a stile, as if he had a mind not to be understood: non vis intelligi, debes negligi.

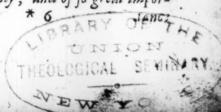
There are many and even good men, who weat the Revelation of St. John much after the same manner. They complain, that this Divine Book is full of unintelligible Mysteries, and of Ridles darker than that of Samion. That it resembleth the Tabernacle, into which the cloud not only hindred men from entring, but which made that they who went in, could discern nothing save darkness. In a word, they say it is in vain to study Prophesies, which it is impossible

to know the meaning of, unless illuminated by the same Spirit which Revealed them, or without attending till we see their completion, which is that alone whereby they

come to be infallibly interpreted.

Nor ought we to wonder, that a person of parts and abilities, and who can spend his time about something else, should decline to wast his Spirits in searching out the sense of a Book, to whose composition there concurred nothing save human wit and Industry; and which eontained only picquant Satyrs upon the brutal Vices of Nero, and the prossigacies of other depraved Monsters of that unhappy Reign; and wherein the best that was to be met with, were only some Moral Instructions, and aluttle diverting Railery upon Fools and Villains.

Mysteries of Divine Providence; the Destiny of the Roman Empire; the Fate of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ; and gives us not only a Description of the Roman Church, which is the Mystical Babylon, and the Spouse of Antichrist; but Vouchsafes us a Representation of the True Church, which is the Heavenly Jerusalem, and the Spouse of the Son of God. All which are matters so Holy, and of so great impor-



tance to the Consolation of every Believer, that knows how to read, that none ought to be discouraged from studying it, by the dark-

ness wherewith it is envelop'd.

The Holy Spirit foreseeing the dislike, which the obscurity of the Apocaly ple might occasion, took care to Invite Christians to the reading of it by a most alluring promise, registred at the beginning of this Book; Biessed is he who readeth, and heareth

the words of this Prophecy.

'Tis a matter worthy to be remarked, that the' the Revelation be not the alone Book, which is dark and hardly to be understood, there being divers parts of the ancient Prophets incircled with no less obscurity; yet this is the only portion of the Divine Writings, which the Holy Spirit hath tange particular care to recommend unto our perusal and study. Which doth unquestionably intimate two things. (1) That of all Divine Rcvelations, there are none of more Importance, than those which are the subject matter of the Apocalypse. (2) That who soever shall read this Book with all due regard and application, and in order thereby to be rendred holy and wife, he shall not find the study of it nfelessand unprofitable, nor miss the being in some measure and degree guided into an under

understanding of it. For were it otherways, the Holy Spirit would not have been guilty of so unaccountable a thing, as to tempt and oblige our searching into it by so signal a pro-

mije.

Moreover, the Apocalypse, like the Cloudy Pillar that conducted the Israelites, tho it be dark on the one side, yet it is luminous on the other. Where the Spirit of God hath given no Explanation of the Prophetick Schem's, and where the Event hath not illustrated them, there we are still upon the dark and cloudy side of it. But where either the Holy Spirit hath expounded any of the Visions, or where the accomplishment hath interpreted them, we are there furnished with such a light, that it is impossible to miss the understanding those portions of this Divine Book, without awilful shutting of our eyes, and a chosen muffling of our Intellects.

When we are to learn crabbed and abstruse Sciences, we begin with Common Notions, and with principles which are the most evident: and so we proceed by degrees till we have advanced unto, and have conquered that which is more sublime and difficult.

This Method is natural and good. By obfrying of it, the greatest Doctors, and the most celebrated Philosophers, have arrived

both

both at their knowledg and their renown. And if we take the same course in our search into the Apocalyptick Mytteries, there will remain little but what we may master and unravel. There are some Visions, which the Angel who revealed them to St. John, Vouchsafed also to explain. There are others, which the Event hath expounded. And there are a third fort, in the sense of which all men are agreed. So that being first assured of the Scope and meaning of those which are explained; and then of the signification of such as there is no contest among Authorsabout; we may afterwards proceed to the rest. By this method we shall enter upon the darker places with a Torch in our hand, and thereby come to discover all the Mysteries of this Book, as far as is either necessary or profitable.

Tis evident, that there are but three principal Visions in the Revelation, in which are contained both all that was to befall the Kingdom of Jesus (hrist, which is the True Church; and all that hath relation to the Papal Empire, which is the false. These Visions, are those of the Seals, those of the Trumpets, and those of the Vials The rest are only Tablets and Draughts, wherein what had been repre-

Sented

sented in those of the Seals, Trumpets and Vials, is reassumed, inlarged, and more par-

ticularly deduced and explained.

The number Seven being Mystical, and marking perfection, fervesh to inform us, that thefethree Visions do comprehend all. For it is found in the Seals, in the Trumpets, in the Vials, and in the Thunders, which are the Fore-runners of the Vials. Moreover these three Visions are so link'd one to another, that the Second, which is that of the Trumpets, begins under the seventh Scal; and the third, which is that of the Vials, commence under the seventh Trumpet. Finally, 'iis upon the Effusion of the Vials, that the Mystery of God is to be finished, whereof there is mention chap. 10. which consisteth in the deliverance of the Christian Church from all that She suffered by and under the Roman Empire, and in the reduction of all the Kingdoms of the World to Jesus Christ, which will usher in the Millennian peace of the Church.

Being fully persuaded, that this Division which I have laid down, is the true Key of the Apocalypse; I shall therefare distribute this Work into two parts. The first shall explain the Visions of

Chapters

Chapters 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. The second shall illustrate those of Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 16.

By this means there will be found here an entire Systeme of the whole Apocalypse, where one may see the Disposition of all the Visions, and the Order of the Several Events therein fore-told; and all this in so compendious amanner, as is not to be met with elsewhere. For whether they be Commentaries, or other Tracts, in which all these Visions are explained, they are either of a length sufficient to weary and discourage the Reader; or if they be so short as by reason of their brevity to invite one to peruse them, they do at most but expound a part of these Visions, and afford a very imperfect account of this Divine Book, and leave the Reader under great deficiency astothe knowledg of it.

There are divers of the Refugies, who had the sight of this Discourse while they were in France. For the Author had finished it near the end of August 1685 about two day's before the arrival of the new Missionaries the Dragoons, who plundred him of all he had. So that this was the whole that he was able to save out of that doleful Ship-wreck; which since his arrival at a

place

145.11

place of security, he hath reviewed and corrected in several places. And having met with the Accomplishment of Prophecies, written by the famous Monsr. Jurieu; the Author was exceedingly pleased to find that he had explained the 11th Chap. as promissory of the re establishment of the Reformed in France, according as that

great Man hath done.

And whereas it may be feared, lest this conformity in their opinions, seconded with a general kope, should make the Protestants, who remain stillin France, the more inclinable to abide there, tho they may find opportunities of making their escape; he thinks fit to admonish them as from God, to obey immediately that Heavenly voice, Come out of Babylon, my people, left pertaking of herfins, ye rereive also of her plagues. And to let them know, that they cannot go to Mals, without either worshipping the Beast, or worshipping his Image; or without either having his Name, or the Number of his Name, and without receiving his Mark, either in their Foreheads, or in their Hands. And by becoming inrolled in that list, they cease to be of the Number of the 144000, that are sealed, and of 160-

those who are to Reign with Jesus Christ. And as they cannot worship the Hoft, which is but a Creature, without being Idolaters; fo they cannot plead, that in their hearts they do it not, without the being Hypocrites; and through being either Idolaters or Hypocrites, they derive upon themselves the Judgments of God. Neither are they to make the Accom-"plishment of Prophecies, nor these Illustrations upon the Apocalypse, the Rule of their conduct; but they are to govern themselves by the alone Word of God, which requires them to beware of Idol's, to withdraw from Idolaters, and to fly from. one place to another in time of Persecution, and that not only to the hazarding their Estates and their Liberties, but their very lives, as thousands of Exiles of all qualities, Sexes and Ages have done.

The infinite mercy of God, his ineffable and immense Wisdom, his Titles of mighty in Power, wonderful in Counsel, the strong God, who can do both above our thoughts and our desires, his being a God to whom vengeance belongeth; a jealous God, who worketh all things for the glory of his Name; together with the Intercession of Jesus, which is the re-

treat

treat of an innumerable company of Souls, that pray to God day and night for the turning his anger away from his people: These I say, are Considerations which afford infinitely more solid foundations for the support of our bopes, in reference to the re-establishment of the Retormed in France, than all human conjectures and reasonings can administer. But how firm foever the foundation is, that this bope is built upon; yet it ought not to hinder those who know the Idolatry of the Romish Church, either from withdrawing immediately out of the Kingdom, provided they can find a door open to escape; or from repairing the injury which through their sacrilegious Abjuration, they have done to Religion, by a publick and confant Confession of the Truth for the time to come.

Finally, the Author made use of no Books towards the composure of this Discourse, save of Launay's Commentary, published under the name of Jonas le Buy, Sr. de la Perie, and of the Synopsis Criticorum. He chiesty follows Launay, as having a great esteem for his judgment as well as his Learning; and as thinking that so good a Guide, could not conduct him

him amiss. He oweth to the Synopsis Criticorum among divers other things, the Exposition of the Number of the Beast, which he hopes to have so much farther inlightned, that Mr. Potters Opinion shall be accounted as solid, as it appeareth subtile and profound.

But this Preface is too long, for an Author that would equally avoid length as well as obscurity. And he hopes, there will be no cause of fastning upon him that

Reproach.

Dum brevis esse laboras, obscurus fis.

## ATABLE

Of all the

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## APOCALYPSE.

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### NEW SYSTEME

OF THE

## APOCALYPSE,

OR

A Plain and Methodical Explanation of all the Visions of the REVELATION of St. JOHN.

The FIRST Part.

#### I. JLLUSTRATION.

What we are to understand by the;
BEAST.



Aint John having in the 17. Chapter v. 1,2, 3. told us, how he was carried into the Wilderness, by one of the Sewen Angels, that had the seven Viols, and how he there saw a Woman

fitting upon a Scarlet Beast, full of Names of Blasphemy, having seven Heads and ten Horns; 304

THEOLOGICAL SENUMARY

having in the Vision, related in the 13. Chapter, described this Beast unto us; we are therefore in the sirst place to inquire, what is meant by this Beast with Seven Heads and Ten Horns, that we may be able thereby to know with the more certainty, and with the greater plainness, who this Woman is that is called Babylon the Great, whom the Beast

carries.

Nor will it be difficult to understand the meaning and import of this Term Beaft, it having been explained in the Visions of Daniel. For that Prophet having in the 7th Chap. v. 3, 4, 5,6,7. declared, how that he beheld Four Beafts rifing out of the Sea, the first whereof resembled a Lion, the second a Bear, the third a Leopard, and the fourth different from the three former: He adds, that having asked one of the Angels, that stood before the Ancient of Day's, what the meaning of that Vision might be? it was answered him v. 17. that these four Beafts were four Kings, which should arise upon the Earth. So that this Explication vouchfav'd by the Angel unto Daniel concerning the Vision of the four Beasts, do's fully inform us, that this Term Beaff in the Revelations of St. John, fignifies a Power, an Empire, a Succession of Kings and Rulers; as the four in Daniel's Vifions represented the four Empires, the Affyrian, Perfian, Grecian, and Roman, with which the Church of God was concerned; and which four Empires had been before represented by the Image that appeared to Nebuchadnezzar in his Dream, Dan. 2.31, &c. The

The word Beaft being then used in the Vifions of Daniel, to denote an Empire, or a Succession of Soveraign Rulers; it can have no other signification affixed unto it in the Visions of St. John, forasmuch as one Spirit inspired both the Apostle, and the Prophet. And this is the more evident, in that Daniel's fourth Beaft, is the same with that in St. Johns Visions, as do's plainly appear by the universal and perfect Agreement that is between the one and the other.

the Fourth Beast, which is the Roman Empire, and to which he gave no Name, was different from the ibree former, from the Lion, the Bear, and the Leopard; so St. lobn represents the Beast upon which the Woman sitteth, not only as diverse from those three; but as that which there is none that bears any resemblance unto; and which (as he says) Rev. 13. 2. had the Body of a Leopard, and whose Feet were as the Feet of a Bear, and his Mouth as the Mouth of a Lion.

2. Whereas Daniel, Chap. 7. 7. says of the fourth Beast, that he had ten Horns. St. John says the same of the Beast, that carried the

Woman, Rev. 17. 12.

3. And as Daniel informs us, Chap. 7. 24. that the sen Horns of the fourth Beast were ten Kings, that should arise out of that Kingdom; St. lohn likewise assures us, Rev. 17. 12 that the sen Horns of the Beast, upon which the Woman sitteth, are ten Kings, which had not then received any Kingdom.

4. Whereas Daniel fays, Chop. 7. v. 8. 25.

that the little Horn of the fourth Beaft, had a Mouth, speaking great things; and uttering words against the Most High. St. John also say's of the Beaft, that carried the Woman, Rev. 13.5, 6. that there was given unto him a Mouth speaking great things, and that be opened his Mouth in Bla-Sphemies against God.

5. Forasmuch as Daniel tells us, Chap. 7. v. 21. concerning the little Horn of the fourth Beaft, that be made war with the Saints , and prevailed against them. St. John fay's the same of the fourth Beaft, upon which the Woman fitteth, Rev. 13. 7. namely, that it was given unto him to make war with the Saints, and to overcome them.

6. And whereas Daniel declares, Chap. 7. v. 25. that the Saints shall be given into the bands of the fourth Beaft a time, times, and the dividing of time; St. John declares also of the Beatt upon which the Woman fitteth, Rev. 13. 7. that Power was given unto him, to continue forty and two moneths, which make just three Prophetical years and a half.

7. Lastly, Forasmuch as Daniel says of the fourth Beaft, chap. 7. v. II. that be was Rain, and his body deftroyed, and given to the burning flame. St. John declares the same of the Beaff that carried the Woman, Rev. 19. v. 20. how that be was taken, and cast into a Lake of

Fire burning with Brimftone.

So that after the agreement of the one Beaft, with the other, in fo many particulars, there is no room left for suspition, but that Daniel's fourth Beaft, is the same with the Beaft described by St. lobn, upon whom the Woman stiled

stiled Babylon the Great sitteth; and that all the Revelations of St. Iohn, are nothing else but a continuation of the Prophetical History, which Daniel had begun of the Roman Empire, and of the Church of God.

#### II. ILLUSTRATION.

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What is intended by the Seven Heads of the Beast.

#### REV. CHAP. 17. V. 20.

The Seven Heads ascribed to the Beast in the Vision of Ss. Iobn, serve to explain the Vision in Daniel, and do make it clearly appear, that the fourth Beast, which the Prophet Daniel describes, and which is the same with that described by Ss. Iobn, can represent nothing save the Roman Empire. For proof of this, we are only to observe the Explication which the Angel gave of that Vision to Saint Iohn, Rev. 17. v. 9. Here is the mind, (say's he) that bath wisdom; the seven Heads are seven Mountains, on which the Woman sisteth. And they are seven Kings, sive are fallen, and one is, and the other is not yet come.

These seven Hills, do so plainly point out and characterise the City of Rome, that the Angel could not have more evidently declared it, if he had directly mentioned it; the Terms wherein he represents it, being so agreeable to the Character of the City buils upon seven Hills, which is the still whereby

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their own Poets, Ovid, Propertim, Horace and Virgil, do describe it.

Septemque una fibi muro circumdedit Arees. Virg.

Dîs, quibus septem placuere colles, dicere carmen. Horat.

Septem urbs alta jugis, toti qui præsidet Orbi. Propert.

Sed quæ de septem totum eireum picit Orbem Montibus, Imperii Roma Deûmque locus. Ovid.

Accordingly that learned Roman Varro, being speaking of a Festival, called Septimentium, that was dedicated to the Honor of Rome, of which they had made a Goddess; say's, that this Feast took its name from the seven Mountains on which Rome was built. Nor are there any, but who do know these Hills to have been, the Palarine, the Capitoline, the Aventine, the Celian, the Esquiline, the Viminal, and the Quirenal.

So that from and by means of these Mountains, we come to be assured, that the Beast with seven Heads, according to the exposition given by the Angel, can be nothing but the

Roman Empire.

And this is made further evident by the feven Kings, which as the Angel tells us, are also signified by the feven Heads, Rev. 17. v. 10. And there are feven Kings, five are fallen, and one is, and the other is not yet come.

Which seven Kings do most infallibly denote the seven Forms of Government, under which Rome hath been, and through which it hath passed since its Foundation. For it is the Scripture method of expression, to signify by Kings all sorts of Supream Governors. As appears both from the 36. of Genesis v. 31. where Moses having reckoned up the Kings that reigned in Edom, before there reigned any King over the Children of Israel, means no more, than before there was any Soveraign Magistrate in Israel; and from Deut. 33. v. 5. where Moses is said to have been King in Ieshurun.

Now the feven kinds of Supream Magistrates, by which Rome hath been governed,
are Kings, Confuls, December, Military Tribunes,
Dictators, Emperors, and Popes. Five whereof
the Angel says, were fallen, and that the fixth,
which was that of Emperors, now is, namely,
in the time of St. Iohn; but that the feventh
was not yet come, forasimuch as the Buhop of
Rome was not at that time, what he is since
grown up unto by his Usurpations, of being
as well the Soveraign Master over Kings and
Emperors, as Monarch over the Church.

But we are not yet come to prove the Pope to be meant by the seventh Head, it being necessary before we advance to that, to explain divers other particulars; so that it is enough for the present, to have shewn, that the Beast with the seven Heads can represent

nothing else fave the Roman Empire.

#### III. ILLUSTRATION.

What the Ten Horns of the Beast do denote and signify.

REV. CHAP. 17. V. 12.

THE Lamb, by which our Saviour is represented, is said to have Horns, as well as the Beast; but the signification of the Horns of the one, is somewhat different from the meaning of the Horns of the other. Those of the Lamb do denote the Power of Jesus Christ, and the number seven intimates the perfection of it, Rev. 5. v. 6. So that the Lamb's being represented with seven Horns, is to signify the Fulness of his Power, or, as it is in the language of St. Paul, Phil. 2. 9, 10. His having a Name given him above every name, that at the Name of Iesus every Knee should bow.

But the Horns of the Beast do signify Kingdoms and Dominions, as appears by their being applied to such a sense in the Visions of Daniel. Thus the Ram, by which was signified the King of Persia, Dan. 8.3. is represented with two high Horns, and whereof the one was higher than the other, because the Kingdom of Persia was more powerful than that of the Medes. And accordingly the Angel tells St. Iohn, that the Ten Horns of the Beast, are

Ten Kings.

Nor is it of any great moment, whether the number Ten do fignify punctually so many, it being sufficient to take the word indefinitely, definitely, for the intimating a confiderable number, it being so used elsewhere. And thus it both fignifies the great Extent of the Roman Empire, and serves to demonstrate that it is only this Empire, which we have represented in the Revelation; there being no other in St. Iohns time that could answer the vast importance of this Phrase, or at least none that was known, and with which the Church of God had any concernment. And it is by reason of its greatness, that the Sacred Writers call it by the stile of all the World, and of the whole habitable Earth, Luc. 2. 1. Rev. 13.3, 8. Rev. 17. 18. Asif all Nations had been under the jurisdiction of the

Roman Emperors.

But whereas there seems to be a contradiction in the Explication given by the Angels in that after he had faid, that the Ten Horns of the Beaft are Ten Kings, he adds, Rev. 17.12. that these ten Kings had received no Kingdom as yet, but were to receive power as Kings one hour with the Beaft. Seeing if he intend by the Beaft, the Roman Empire, as it florished in St. Iohns time; how can he fay, that thefe Kings had received no Kingdom as yet, and that they were only to receive their power at the fame feafon with she Beaft. I say, this seeming contradiction in the Explanation given by the Angel, will eafily vanish when we shall have expounded the Vision of the Beast with Two Horns. Which before we proceed unto, it is necessary that we explicate that of Babylon the Great.

#### IV. ILLUSTRATION.

What it is that the Holy Ghost represents by Great Babylon.

#### REV. CHAP. 17.

IS not a matter any longer disputed, whether Rome be intended by Great Babylon, it being acknowledged both by Bellarmin, and by the most famous lesuites that have commented upon the Revelation. And Cardinal Perron as well as feveral others, conclude Peter's having been at Rome, from his having dated his Epiftle from Babylon, 1 Pet. 5. 13. Which confession confirmeth all that we have faid concerning the Beaft with feven Heads and Ten Horns.

So that there remain only two Questions to be decided, whereof one is, whether we are to understand by Babylon, Rome as it was Heathen, or Rome as it is Christian? And after we shall have demonstrated, that it is Rome Christian that is intended by Babylon; the fecond Question will be, whether by Babylon, we are to understand Rome as it now is, or as it is to be under the Reign of a certain pretended Antichrift, whom the Advocates for the Pope

will have yet to come?

As to the first Question, namely, that by Babylon, as St. John describes t, we are to understand Rome Christian, and not Rome Heathen; the following Arguments will be fuf-

ficient to demonstrate it.

I. Tis

I. 'Tis certain, that the Holy Ghoff, in describing the Apocalyptick Babylon, does allude to Babylon of the Chaldres, where the People of Israel were held captive seventy years. Babylon of the Chaldees was a Type of this whereof St. Iohn speaks. And it being of the nature of Types to be of a different constitution and frame, from those things which they typify, and whereof they are Emblems; it does necessarily follow, that the Chaldean Babylon being Heathen, this whereof St. Iohn speaks, must be of a Religion differing from that, and consequently Chriflian. And withal, that as the Bondage of the Ifraelises in Babylon of the Chaldees Was Corporal, so that of Christians in the Apocalyptick Babylon must be Spiritual.

2. St. Iohn describes Rome, not as it was under the Emperors, which were the fixeh Head, but as it was to be under the seventh Hoad, and under the eighth King, which must

necessarly be the Succession of the Popes.

3. The Babylon which St. Iohn describes, Rcv. 17. 8. is one that ascended out of the Bottomless Pie, and which is an infernal Power, and contrary to the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and to his Word: which cannot be affirmed of the Soveraignty of Rome as it was Pagan, in that all the several Governments of this World were ordained by God, Rom. 13. 1. but may very well be said of Rome as it is Antichristian.

4. St. Iohn describes Rome, as it was to be after the destruction of the Empire, and its division among Ten Kings, who were to re-

ceive their pomer at the same with the Beast, Rev. 17. 12. which as it can no ways agree to Rome as Heathen, so the event hath shewed that the Popes grew up to their Domination, at the same time, when thro the subversion of the Roman Empire by the Northern Nations, many Kingdoms were formed out of it.

5. St. Iohn, Rev. 18. 13. describes Babylon as a Merchant, that bought the Souls of men; which is not applicable to Rome as Pagan, it being certain that it never used that abominable Traffick. It bought Slaves, to serve it felf of their Bodies; but it never bought Souls, nor fought to purchase men by money to be of the Heathen Religion; that was never practised but by Rome Christian. It is notorioully known, that the Clergy of France, have for divers years advanced a Fond, for the buying the Souls of Protestants, and have drove that Traffick and made Purchases of them in all the Provinces of the Kingdom. So that from this Topick also, it must be Rome Chriflian that is the Babylon here meant.

6. St. Iohn foretels, Rev. 18. 2, that Babylon shall be destroyed, and become the Habitation of Devils: But it did not befal Rome Heathen to be destroyed; and when it was taken by the Goths, it was Christian. So that the Babylon here meant, must be Rome Christian, and which for becoming Antichristian, and the Habitation of Devils, is to be utterly de-

ftroyed.

7. St. Iohn says, Rev. 19. 3. of the Babylon that he intends, that after its subversion it shall

shall never be built again, but that it shall be a perpetual desolation. Which for a funch as it did not befal Rome Pagan, it must therefore be Rome Christian, that is the Babylon threatned to be so thrown down, as that She

shall be found no more at all, Rev. 18. 21.

8. St. Iohn upon his beholding Babylon Idolatrous, and drunken with the Blood of Saints and Martyrs, he was surprised and astonished: when I fam, fays he, Rev. 17. 5, 6. that Babylon was become a Harlor, and an Idolatre/s, and that She was drunken with the Blood of the Martyrs, I wondred with great admiration. Now he must be under more than a natural blindness, who does not perceive that St. Iohn would not have been astonished, to see Rome Pagan, and as She was in his time, an Idolatress and a Murtheress, seeing he had never known her otherwise than with these two Qualities: whereas he had reason to be amased, that the Vision should represent unto him what was to be afterwards, and how that Rome as Christian was to be immerged in Idolatry, and to persecute Christians, for not being Idolatrous as She was. So that there cannot be a more foolish imagination, than by Babylon to understand Rome as it was Hea-1ben.

9. Lastly, The Beast and Babylon are one and the same power; so that St. Iohn, Rev. 19. 21. joins the Beast with the sale Prophes, which proveth beyond all possibility of rational Contradiction, that Babylon, which is nothing else save the Beast, is in truth a Temporal Power, but sounded upon a specious

A 7 pretence

pretence of Religion, and upon the Vicarship of lesus Christ, and upon St. Peter; so that thereby also it appeareth, that it is She, in whom the Mystery of Iniquity is fulfilled,

2 Theff. 2. 7. Rev. 17. 5.

As for the other Question, whether that seeing Babylon signifies Rome Christian, we are therefore to understand thereby Rome Christian as She is now, and hath been for many Ages past; or as She is to be under the Reign of a certain Antichrist, whom the Partisans for the Pope will not have to be yet come: I say, that Question will be fully resolved, when we have made it appear, that the Beast with the Two Horns, is the Papal Empire, the Pope, the Eighth King, the salse Propher and Antichrist.

## V. ILLUSTRATION.

What the Beaft is with the Two Horns.

REV. CHAP. 13.V. 11.

THE Beaft, whereof we have hitherto discoursed, and which, as we have proved, signifies the Roman Empire, may be considered two ways. First, more grossly and in the bulk, as it comprehendeth all the Seven Heads; and in that sense, it is nothing but a Regency under the seven Forms of Government, which Rome hath passed throw since its Foundation, and so it indefinitely and at large.

large designs the Roman Empire. Secondly, As it is used precisely or strictly to denote the Beast under the seventh Head, which is the Pope, or Papal Power, and so it is represented

by the Beaft with Two Horns.

'Tis most evident, that it is Rome under the seventh Head, which is the Pope, that is here spoken of; in that it is the Healing of the Wound, which the Beast had received under the sixth Head. For he both speaks of this Wound in the third Verse, and then of the Healing of it by the Beast with two Horns, which is the Papacy, in the 12. Verse.

Now that the Papal Empire is the Seventh Head, or the Beast with Two Horns, will be demonstratively proved, by observing the conformity which is between that Beast and

the Papal Kingdom.

1. For whereas the Term Beaft, does fignify a Domination and an Empire; it cannot be denied, but that the Roman Church is an Empire, and that it may be stilled the Papal King-

dom, and the Roman Empire.

2. Forasmuch as Horns, according as we have proved, do denote Iurisdictions and Powers; so the Papal Authority comprehends a twofold Power, and two kinds of Domination; one over that which is Temporal, and another over that which is Spiritual. One over this Life, and another over that which is to come. So that the Papal Kingdom must be that which is meant by the Beast with Two Horns.

3. Whereas is faid, Rev. 13. 11. that the Two Horns of the Beaft, were like the Two Horns of the Lamb. All do know that Jesus Christ

Christ hath a smofold Authority, or two kinds of Soveraignty. One over the Soul, and another over the Body. One over that which is Temporal, and another over that which is Spiritual. And feeing the Pope boasts of this twofold Authority, under pretence of being the Viear of Jesus Christ; it does therefore follow,

that he is the Beaff with the Two Horns.

4. And whereas 'tis faid, Rev. 13. 11. that the Beaft with two Horns spake as a Dragon; 'tis undeniable, that the Pope speaks in the same manner, and not only like the Devil, Matth. 4. 9. affumeth to himself a Right of Disposing of all the Kingdoms of the World, and of forbidding men to obey the Commandments of God; but as the calumniating Spirit, he reproacheth Gods Word, both by accusing it of falsehood, and by robbing it of its perspieuity, integrity, perfection, sufficiency, and of its Authority, which he challengeth to himfelf.

5. It being faid, Rev. 13. 12. that the Beaft with two Horns exercises all the power of the first Beaft, whose deadly wound was bealed. This does pertectly agree to the Papal Power. For the Roman Empire, that flourished in St. John's sime, having received a Deadly Wound, it became bealed thro the application of the Papal Authority, as a Plaister unto it. Now that Wound confifted in two things; in the Subversion of the Pagan Idolatry, and in the Abatement of the Glory of Rome. And the Heathens were wont to observe in their Disputations against the Christians, that as the ancient Religion fell from its splendor, so the Glory of Rome did pro-

proportionably decay. And as the Pagan Idolarry became in effect destroyed, by the conversion of Constantine, and the care of his Succeffors; fo Rome as to its Glory, being first much darkned, and almost extinguished. and then being destroyed by the Goths: tho it came afterwards to be restored, yet it was never honored to be the Residence of the Emperors, in that they fixed their abode at Ravenna and Millan, These two Wounds seemed to be incurable; but the Papal Soveraignly did perfectly heal them both. For in the room of the God's Worshipped under Paganism; there was fet up the Aderation of Angels, Saints, the Confecrated Bread, and of Relicks. So that by this new Idolatry, Panagism became again restored. And withal Rome hath recovered a Glory not only equal unto its former, but greater than what it had; feeing the Pope thro having made it the Seat of his Empire, appears there as the true Succeffor of the Heathen Emperors, as the Commander of Kings, and as the Supream Pontife, as well as Chief Cefar, who hath united the Priefthood to the Imperial Dignity. In a word, the Pope is the Head of a Senate attired in Purple, and challengeth a Right of Deposing Kings, and of disposing Crowns, and who receives Tribute from all People, and makes himself to be adored, not only with a Civil, but with a Religious Adoration, as the Emperors of old used to be.

Both Blondin and Steuchin, Bishop of Egubium, do ingenuously describe, without being aware of it, how the Wound which Rome had received, is again healed thro

means

means of the Soveraignsy, that is come to be vested in the Pope. The first fays, " That , the Majefty of Rome is now greater than e-, ver it was, because the Princes of the "Earth, do now worship the Successor of , St. Peter as perpetual Dictator, that is, as , Soveraign Pontife, and as Vicar of the High Prieft Jefus Chrift. And the other tells us. , That if after the Subversion of the Roman " Empire, God had not raised up the Papacy. in which the ancient Majesty of Rome is revived, that City had been a Habita-, tion of Brute Beafts; whereas by the esta-, blishment of the Papacy, it hath recovered , a grandure very little different from that , which it had in the time of the old Empire; , seeing all Nations do now no less Reve-, rence the Bishop of Rome, than heretofore they obeyed the Roman Emperors. So that by this it appears, that the Beaft with Two Horns, is nothing but the Papacy; forasmuch as the Papal Power hath healed Rome of the Wound she had received under the Emperors, and rendred her again both Idolatrous, and Mistrifs of the World, as she was heretofore.

6. Whereas'tis said of the Beast with Two Horns, Rev. 13. 12. That he causeth the Earth, and them that dwell therein, to worship the first Beast; this agrees also to the Papacy, which causeth that Rome being healed of its Wound, is as much, if not more reverenced, than ever it had been, upon an alledged pretence of having been the Chair and Seast of St. Peter. As the Pagans made a Goddess of Rome Heathen, by

by confectating a Temple, and dedicating a Feast unto her, which they called Septimontium: so Christians do no less make a Goddess of Rome Christian, both by stiling her the Mistriss of the World, and thro attributing to her the Priviledg of Infallibility, that does be-

long to none fave unto God.

7. 'Tis further faid, Rev. 13. 13. That the Beaft with swo Horns, doth great Signs and Wonders, fo that be maketh Fire come down from Heaven. Now all men do not only know, that the Romish Legends are full of the Miraeles pretended to be done in the Papal Kingdoms, but that the Excommunications which flow from the Papal Jurisdiction, are as much dreaded by Princes, who stand in aw' of that Authority, as Fire and Lightning from History affords us many Examples of Princes, who have been ruined by Papal Excommunications. To this day they forbear not to proclaim the Miraeles which are constantly wrought in the Papal Kingdom, and the Partifans for the Pope vaunt themfelves upon them, as marks of the true Church. But this is peculiar to those Miracles, that they are no where done but in the Papal Empire, and that out of the view of Hereticks. Nor are they profitable unto any, fave unto those who do esteem them. Neither is there any of their Wonder-mongers, that have Raised the Dead. They are such Miraeles, as do become the Beaft with two Horns, that speaketh as a Dragon.

8. 'Tis said, Rev. 13. 14, 15. That the Beast with two Horns, commandeth them that dwell on

the Earth, that they should make an Image unto the Beast which had the Wound; and that it was granted to the Beast, to give Life unto this Image,

shat is should speak.

Now this Image of the Beaft, is nothing but the Soveraign Power of the Pope, as appears from the 14. Chapter v. 9, and 11. where the Description of the Beast is the same with this of his Image. Which would not be, if the Beaft with two Horns were other than the Pope. And the being an Image that speaks, shews plainly that it does not differ from the Original, or from that whose Image it is. We use to fay of a Picture that is done naturally, and to the life, that it wants nothing but that it cannot speak, and that if it could speak, it would be another Original. None to whom the Papal Authority is known, can be ignorant that the Pope has the same Power, which the Emperors had; the same Throne; the same Soveraign Pontifical Dignity; and that he is worshipped with the same Adoration, and hath as stately a Senate, and as magnificent a Court. Now the Pope is stiled an Image, and not the thing it felf; both because he is arisen to his greatness under a pretence of Religion, and under the Title of being the Vicar of Felin Chrift, and of St. Peter; and because he is also the Vicar of the Emperor, and the Successor of Cesar. And as he is in that Quality an Image of Cefar; so being an Image that speaks, he is cloathed with all the Majesty of the Emperors, and possessed of their whole Authority. Accordingly he will have his Feet kiffed as the Feet of the Empevors were; and will have Kings kneel before him, as they did before the Cefars. For asthe Historian notes of the Emperor Caligula, that he had his Feet kissed, so the Poet Horace speaking in one of his Epifles of a Prince that kneeled before Augustus, says, that he ap-

peared before him Genibus minor.

9. 'Tis faid, Rev. 13. 15. The Beaft with two Horns causeth, that as many as will not worship the Image of the Beaft, should be killed. And this is what we have feen for above thefe 600. years fulfilled in the Papal Church, thro her delivering those over to the Secular Power to be destroyed, that would not obey her Commands, and in her causing extirpate

them by Croifados.

10. 'Tis faid, Rev. 13. 17. That no man might Buy or Sell, Save he that had the Mark of the Beaft. As Diocletian debarred those from all fort of Commerce, who would not Sacrifice to the Heathen Gods; so we have the like Prohibition in that Bull, which Pope Martin the fifth published against Wicklif. And at this day they will fuffer none to live in France, who does not bring a Note under the Curat's hand, of his going to Mess. So that the Romish Church, is this fecond Beaft with two Horns, the speaking Image of the first Beast, in that she lays the same Prohibitions upon men, that the Roman Emperor did.

11. Whereas it is faid, Res. 13. 17. That the Beast with two Horns hath three forts of Subjects or Followers. One that bears his Mark; another that carry's his Name; and a third, that hath the Number of his Name. The

Pope hath also three sorts of Adherents: one that beareth his Mark, which is the Ecclesiaflicks, that are tyed to him by an Oath, and who boast of an indelible Character. Another that carrieth his Name, which is those that do stile themselves Papists, and who do glory in it, as Bellarmin did. The Third sort bear the Number of his Name, and these are they who are ashamed to be called Papists, and account it for an Injury to be so stiled, as the most part do in France. But they call themselves Catholicks, which is a word that hath reference to number, Catholick signifying Universal, and this causeth that the Pope does acknowledg them for his.

12. There remains the Number of the Beaft, which is 666, and in order to our being convinced, that this is the Number of the Papacy, we are to observe, that he treats not of the Number of the Beaft alone, Rev. 13.18. but also of the Number of his Name; because it comes to be spoken of those who have the Number

of the Name of the Beaft.

The Holy Ghost doth acquaint those who shall read, that this Name is not kept so hidden in reference to where it is to be found, but that they who have wisdom, may be able to discover it. For by teiling us, that it is the Number of a Man, we are to count according to the manner that men use to do. Here is Wisdom, saith the Text, let him that bath understanding, count the number of the Beast; for it is the Number of a Man, and his Number is fix hundred threescore and fix.

In order then to find in the Papacy the num-

ber

ber 666. We are after the manner of computation among men, to extract the Cubical Roos of that number. For as 144, is in the Book of the Apocalyple the Number of the Henvenly Ierufalem; 10 666, is made there the Number of the Beaft. And as 12, is the Cubical Roos of 144 so if we can but find in the Papacy a number that is the Cubical Roos of 666, we need not in the least doubt but that 666.

is the Number of the Papal Church.

They call that in Arithmetick the Cubical Root of any specified number, which being multiplied by it self, does constitute that Number, whether it be with a Fraction remaining, or without one. Thus 10 is the Cubical Root of a 100 because 10, being multiplied by it self, makes a 100. But if we would seek for the Cubical Root of 55 we can assign no other than 7. and because 7. multiplied by it self, makes but 49, there must to the making up 55. be 6, added, which Arithmeticians stile a Fraction.

And it is worthy of Observation, that the Holy Ghost doth not require us to count the Number of the Heavenly Jerusalem; forasmuch as he hath done it himself, both in declaring that it is 144. and in discovering 12. to be the Cubical Root of it. For not being satisfied to tells us, Rev. 7. 5, &c. that there were 12000. sealed out of every Tribe, he gives us further to understand, that all things relating to the Heavenly Ierusalem, are to be counted by twelve. Thus there are ascribed unto it 12 Foundations, 12. Gates, 12 Angels, 12. Tribes, 12000. Furlongs, Rev. 21. 12, &c. and 12.

manner of Fruits of the Tree of life, Rev. 22.2.
And because 12. times 12. make 144. he therefore expresly tells us, that the Wall of

the Myflical Ierusalem was 144. Cubits.

This the Holy Ghost hath not done in reference to the Beast; for contenting himself with the having revealed his Number, he doth not discover the Cubical Roos of it, but requireth us to search it out. Let him that hath under standing, says he, count the Number of the Beast.

Let us then obey this command, and fearch out the Cubical Root of 666. and we shall find it to be 25. Because 25. multiplied by it self, makes 625. to which the Fraction of 41. being added, there results the number of

666.

Now it is most evident, that the number 25. is Sacred in the Romish Church, being to be found every where, both in her Hierarchy, and in her Dostrine.

According to Onuphrius, Rome, which is the Seat and Throne of the Papacy, hath 25. Material Gates, and as many Mystical Ones, or 25. Churches wherein they do baptize.

According to Baronius, Ciaconius, Pol. Virgil. Onuphrius, and Platina, Rome had at first but 25. Cardinals, 25. Curates, and 25. Parishes.

According to Onuphrius and Lipsius, the Compass and Circumference of Rome is 25. Furlongs.

According to Bzovius, She hath 25. Peniten-

tiaries.

There are in St. Peters Church at Rome, 25. Altars, and the great Altar hath according

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to Aug. Rocca a Cross upon it, that is 25. Span high. And if we may believe Baronius and Onuphrius, each side of that Altar is 25. Foot large.

There is also upon all their Altars the number of 25 imprinted, in that the five Wounds Christ are graven upon them in five

feveral places.

There are usually 25. Monks in their Cloiflers. And for some Ages they have held their Jubilee every 25. years.

There are 25. Articles of the Papal Faith; for so many the Bull of Pope Pins the fourth

containeth.

And the Council of Trent, which gave us the last Summary and account of their Doctrine, was both finished in 25. Sessions, and

figned by 25. Archbishops.

So that 25 being the Cubical Root of 666. and this number being found in the Popish Church, running thro all that is Sacred and August, both in their Hierarchy, Dostrine, and Ceremonies; it doth undeniably follow, that 666 is the Number of the Papacy, and by confequence that the Romin Church is the B. ast with two Horns.

And as the Number 12. thro being the Cubical Roos, and the Foundation of 144, which is the Number of the true Church, giveth us to understand, that the Church of God is sounded alone upon the Doctrine of the 12. Apostles: so the Number 25 which exceeds twelve by above a half, being the Cubical Roos and soundation of 666, which is the Number of the Beast, serves to teach us, that the vast mul-

titude of Traditions, which are the Basis of the Papacy, should not make us take her for the true Church as the Papists groundlessly pretend; but to look upon her as the Beast with

smo Horns, and as great Babylon.

If the Reader should now demand, why the Holy Ghost gave the Number 666. for the Mark of the Beast, rather than the Number 625. seeing 25. maketh the just Square Ross of 625. without a Fraction, whereas to raise 666. from a multiplication of 25. there must be

added a Fraction of 41.

I answer, that if the Holy Spirit had intended to mark out unto us only the Number of the Beast, he would have satisfied himself with the Number 625. but designing to point out unto us also the Number of his Name; it became his Wisdom to give us the Number 666. that so by these two delineations he might the better paint him out unto us, it being evident that the Levers of the Beasts Name, do contain and produce that Number.

And here likewise we are to attend unto, and serve our selves of the advice of the Spirit, who says, Let him that hathunderstanding, count the Number of the Name of the Beast, for it is the Number of a Man. Now every one knows, that they were men who at first invented the use of the Letters of the Alphabet in numbring and computing, and who gave to every Letter its value. "Fis true, the Apocalyple is the only Scripture Book, where the Letters are applyed to this use; but that custom had obtained among the Grecians before

fore St. John wrote. The Holy Ghost himfelf declares, that it is the Number of a Man, and by imploying three Letters of the Greek Alphabet to express the Number 656, he doth by his own example teach us to search for this Number in the Name of the Beast. Now the Name of the Beast, as we have already shewed, is the Roman Church and Papal Empire; and in the Greek, which is the Language wherein the Revelation was written, the Name of the Roman Church is Lateinos.

For the Roman Church is called, the Latine Church, to distinguish it from the Greek, and its Religious Service is thro the whole Papal Dominion performed in the Latine Tongue. Nor doth the Pope emit his Bulls, nor Briefs, nor Dispensations, nor Excommunications in any Language save the Latine. Now if we take the Letters in the Name Lateinos according to their value in the Greek Alphabet, we shall

therein precisely find the Number 666.

| Λ   | 30  |
|-----|-----|
| A . | 1   |
| T   | 300 |
| E   | 5   |
| 1   | 10  |
| N   | 50  |
| 0   | 70  |
| 3   | 200 |
|     | 666 |
|     |     |

What can be said against this computation? Was it not Ireneus, one of the Holiest, as well as one of the most Ancient of all the Fathers, that made it? One that had been the Disciple of Polycarp, who had conversed with St. Iohn. There may indeed be found some other Greek Names, whose Letters make that Number; but then the other Features of the Image of the Beast, which do all agree to the Papal Church and Kingdom, are not found in any of those other subjects. So that we must necessarily conclude, that the Papal Empire is the only thing which the Holy Spirit had a mind to represent in this description.

Besides, the Holy Ghost hath afforded us more Representations of the Papacy than one, that he might both make it the more differnable, and render those inexcusable that will not know it. In the 13. Chapter he describes it both under the Image of a Beast, i.e. of a Power and Empire; and of a Beast, with two Horns, i.e. that hath a twofold Iurifdiction, a Spiritual and a Temporal. Of which two fold Authority all men know that the Papal Kingdom does consist. The there be some Popish Princes that cannot bring themselves to consess it, because their Ambition will not suffer them to acknowledg a Master.

But in the 17.chap he sets it before us under the Portraiture of a Woman; to give us to understand, that this Kingdom represented by the Beast, is a Church, and a Religious Society. For it is the stile of the Prophets, as well as of the Apostles, to speak of the Church as of a Spouse. Nor doth the Holy Spirit describe it only to us as a Woman, but as a Harlot, and an Adultress; to intimate her Spiritual Adulters, which is Idolatry, and by which she hath violated her Covenant with God. Which is enough to convince the most obstinate Papists, that St. Iohn neither speaketh in the 17. Chapter, nor in the 13. of a Heathen Society; God having never honoured any such with the taking it into Covenant with him. But upon the whole, it appears to be a Christian Society, which thro its Idolatry is become Antichristian.

Nor doth this Portraiture represent her only as a Woman that is an Adulteress, but as a Woman, that is the Mother of Harlots, Rev. 17. 5. to declare thereby the more plainly unto us, that it is the Roman Church which is meant, who calls her self as well the Mother as the Mistress of all those Christian Churches, that are become Idolatrous as She

is.

Moreover, the Holy Ghost represents this Woman, that is the Mosher of Harlots, firsing upon many Waters, Rev. 17. 1, 15. to point out as it were with the finger unto us, the Church of Rome, which extendeth and exerciseth her Domination both Spiritual and Temporal, over multitudes of People and Nations.

Finally, he describes this Woman, sisting upon a Beast with seven Heads and ten Horns, Rev. 17.3. that he may tell us thereby plainly, and without shift or evasion, that it is the Papacy and the Papal Kingdom, which is meant, which is risen up in the room, and hath taken

the place of the ancient Roman Empire; According as hath been already demonstrated.

That we may yet better know this Papal Empire, let us take a view of the Image of Gold, Silver, Bras, and Iron, which the King of Babylon bebeld in his Dream, and which Daniel expounded unto him. These are the words of the Prophet, Chap. 2. v. 20. The fourth Kingdom shall be firong as Iron; for as Iron breaketh in pieces all things, so shall the fourth Kingdom break in pieces and subdue all. That fourth Kingdom is the Roman Empire under Confuls and Heathen Emperors, But Daniel adds, Whereas thou faweft the Feet and Toes, part of potters Clay, and part of Iron: the Kingdom shall be divided, but there shall be in it the Arengeh of the Iron. This Division arrived after the Death of Theodofius. For then the Empire became divided, into the Eastern Empire, and the Western Empire. Now as the Feet are united with Legs; fo the Papal Kingdom is united with the Western Empire. For it hath both succeeded to it, and is possessed of all the Soveraign Rights and Majesty of it. The ten Toes of the Feet, answer to the ten Horns, and to the ten Kingdoms, over which the Papal Empire is established, and extends its Domination.

This Empire, faith Daniel, shall be strong as Iron, and week as Potters Clay. Which agrees stilly to the Papal Kingdom. Upon the one hand there was never an Empire more formidable, as it hath proved towards Kings and Emperors, who have suffered themselves to be rob'd and derived of their Estates and

Domi-

Dominions, by the meer Force of Papal Excommunications. And upon the other hand, there was never an Empire more feeble in that there needs no more to destroy it, but not acknowledg it. Its great weakness appeared in the loss and disaster which the bare Writings of Lunher brought upon it. The Kings who now depend upon it, need do no more to be delivered from its yoak, but to disclaim its Headship.

There is one considerable thing more which Daniel adds in reference to the Feet of the Image, and which no Expositors have rightly understood. The Prophet says, Chap. 2. v. 43 that as Iron cannot cleave to clay, so they shall not cleave to one another, but they shall mingle themselves with (or by means of) the seed of

men. Those whom Daniel intends by faying, they Thall not join together, are either the two Empires, the Eaftern and the Western; or the ten Toes, the ten Horns, and the ten Kingdoms, which belong to the Western Empire. "Tis probable that the Spirit of God defigned both, but more especially and principally the latter. And the event hath made it certain, that the Division of the Roman Empire could never be accommodated and repaired. For even while it was Christian, it had two Heads, one in the Eaft at Conftantirople, and another in the Weft at Rome. The difference that arose in their Creeds, caused that the Greek Church could not unite with the Latine. Yet these two Empires did sometimes mingle by the feed of men, in that they mutually affifted each other B 4 with with Forces. When the Eastern Empire became Mahometan, it was then impossible to unite that Empire with the Empire of the West, which is the Papal. Nevertheless they have mingled by the seed of men, i. c. by the Greeks educated in the Roman Church, with whom the Pope fills the Greek Church under the Dominion of the Turks. For to this purpose there are Seminaries maintained at Rome, from whence there are Missionaries sent eve-

ry year into the Turkish Empire.

As to the ten Kingdoms represented by the ten Toes; it is certain, that if they minded their interest, they would never unite with the Pope, feeing he hindreth them from being Soveraigns, through challenging to be above them; and yet even they mingle and unite by the Seed of men. Which Seed of men is nothing but the unwritten Word, Humane Doctrines and Traditions, called by the Prophet the Seed of Men, in opposition to the Divine Seed, the Seed of which we are born again, which is the Word of God, 1 Pet. 1. 23. Nor is it any thing fave Bigotry in reference to human Traditions, that maketh Kings to mingle and unite with the Pope, as Children with their Father, and causeth them to court him, for obtaining his Favour and Pontifical Benediction,

## VI. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Eighth King.

REV. CHAP. 17. V. 11.

A Fter that we have explained the Vision of the Beast with seven Heads and sen Horns, and that of Babylon the Great, and that of the Beast with two Horns, which is the seventh Head, to wit, the Popa; it will be easie to know, who this Eighth King is, of whom there is mention made Chap. 17. v. 12. To this purpose let us first hearken to the Exposition of the Angel, Rev. 17. v. 9, 10, 11. The seven Heads, says he, are seven Mountains and seven Kings Five are fallen, one is, and the other is not yet come. And when he cometh, he must continue a short space. And the Beast that was, and is not; even he is the Eighth King, and is of the seven, and goeth into Perdition.

He of whom the Angel saith, one is, was the Roman Emperor, who was Master of the Empire in St. lobn's time. He of whom it is said, the other is not yet come, is the Pope, who was not in the time of St. lobn, but hath been since the fifth Century. The Angel predicteth concerning the Elevation of this Binhop to his Grandure, when he cometh, i.e. when he shall desurp the Soveraignty and Domination, that he must continue a short space.

The Pope became Master of Rome, and Temporal Lord over it, when Gregory the second excommunicated Leo the Emperor.

B 5 Then

Then faith Sigonius, Rome past from the Greeks by reason of their Hereste about Images, into the hands of the Pope. And for seventy years it remained in the same condition under the Popes, that it had been formerly under the Emperors; and was the subject and Slave of these new Lords. But that Form of Government continued not above seventy years; for so saith the Angel, it must continue for a short

fpace.

Afterwards the Soveraignty became divided betwixt the Pope and the City of Rome. For if the Pope was Temporal Lord and Mafter, Rome was also Lady and Mistris. And this is exactly what the Angel fays to St. John, and the Beaft that was, and is not, even be is the eight King. This bears no difficulty, because he adds, blis of the Seven. For sceing the Pope is the feventh Head, and the feventh King, and that the Angel fays, that the Eighth King is of the feven, it cannot otherways be, but that he understandeth the Pope as exercising his Domination after two different manners. The first alone, in the quality of Temporal Lord of Rome, and after the manner of the Emperors, whose Seat with all their Rights and Soveraignty he had usurped. The other in conjunction with Rome, which continueth to this day, and hath from the time of Pope Leo the third, in whom the first fort of Domination ended.

'Tis in vertue of this union between the Pope and the City of Rome in their Government, that upon the one hand, Rome is reverenced as the Chair of St. Peter, as the Mother

and Mistriss of all Churches; the Guardian of Faith, having her Senate made up of Cardinals qualified with the Title of Cardinals of the Roman Church, and by whose Counsel as Affairs are managed, so it is by their votes that the Pope is chosen: and it is from this upon the other hand, that the Pope is worshipped as Successor of St. Peter, as Vicar General of Lesus Christ, the Huband of the Church, as God on Earth, and as Soveraign Indge of all,

and who can be judged by none.

This is what we have represented in the 13. Chapter v. 12. where it is faid, That the fecond Beaft exercifesh all the power of the first Beaft, and that he caufesh them that dwell on the Earth to worship the first Beaft. For upon the one fide, Rome and her Senate do all they can to maintain the Soveraign Authority of the Pope; and upon the other fide, the Pope useth his utmost endcayour to make all men Reverence the Church of Rome, as the Mother of the Christian Faith, and the Mistrifs of all Churches. Thence it comes also to pass, that as the Pope is not fliled the Christian Bishop, but the Roman Buhop; so Rome is not called by the name of Christian Church, but by the name of Roman' and Apostolick, which is as much as Papal Church. For according to the stile of the Court of Rome, Apostolick fignifies the fame that Papal doth; so that the Popes Miter, his Slipper, his Mule, his Habit, his Bulls, his Notaries, and in a word, all that relates to the Popes Person, are called Apo-Rolick. There is not one, from the highest to the lowest, that belongs to him, even to the Buffoons that accompany his Nuneio's and Legats but affects to be so stilled. He that attended the last Legate into France, said to the Dorekeeper of the Playhouse, Io sono il Bouf-

fono Apostolico.

Moreover these two kinds of Government, that of the Pope alone, and that of the Pope in conjunction with Rome, are clearly marqued and recorded in History. It was Gregory the second, faith Sigonius, that took away the Dominion of Rome from the Greeks. Gregory the second, faith Onuphrius, being more couragious than his Predeceffor Constantine, took from Leo the Emperor, all that he had left of the Kingdom of the Lombards in Italy: which was done in the year 729. And this Domination of the Pope alone, lasted to the year 708. Bus then, faith Vignier, certain Citizens being incensed against Pope Loo the third, they did under pretence of restoring Rome to its ancient Freedom, firr up the people, who feifing upon the Pope at a procession put out one of his Eyes, and threw bim into prison, whence being delivered by the Duke of Spoletto, and brought to Charlemain, that Prince carried him back to Rome the year following, and reconciled him with the Romans.

This reconciliation being made, the Popes travelled so well for the re-establishment of their lost Soveraignty, that they recovered it, but in conjunction with Rome; having to this purpose settled there before hand the Primacy and Chair of St. Peter; so that if the Pope was from thenceforth respected as the Soveraign Binhop, the Head and Royal Judg of the Christian Church: Rome also was honoured

as the Mother of the Faith, and Mistrifs of all Churches.

So that this point cannot be rendred clearer, seeing both the seventh and the eighth King appear so plainly in History, and particularly in the Popish Historians. Sigunius, Vignier, and Onupbrius do exactly marque the swo ways wherein the Popes have exercised their Domination. The first from Gregory the second, till Leo the third, who was so ill handled upon that account, and the second from the re-establishment of that Pope by Charlemain, upon the condition that Rome should Reign in conjunction with him.

## VII. ILLUSTRATION.

Who the False Prophet is.

THE False Prophet is spoken of in two places of the Revelation. First, in the pouring out of the sixth Vial, Rev. 16. 13. Three unclean Spirits like Frogs, came out of the Mouth of the Dragon, and out of the Mouth of the Beast, and out of the Mouth of the Beast, and out of the Mouth of the False Prophet. And then in the 19. Chapter, where it is said, that the Beast was taken, and with him the False Prophet, and they were cast alive into a Lake of Fire burning with Brimstone. Now this False Prophet is nothing else but the Beast with two Horns, mentioned in the 13. Chapter, but the seventh Head of the Beast with ten Horns, and the eighth King, that are spoken of in the 17. Chap. v. 11.

The Beast with two Horns, is the Pope with his twofold power, the one over that which is Spiritual, the other over that which is Temporal. The seventh head of the beast with ten Horns, is the Pope, as Successor of the Emperors. The Eight King, is also the Pope as he is the Husband of the Roman church, which Rules in conjunction with him over all Chur-

ches of the Papal Communion.

And the Falle Prophet; is likewise the Pope, as he is a false Teacher, one who seduceth the world by his false Doctrines, and who hath established the most Despotical Empire that ever was in the World, upon the pretence of being the Supream Teacher of the Church. 'Tis true that the word Prophet fignifieth usually one that Fore-telleth things to come; but it is also evident, that in the Scripture it doth fometimes fignify only a Teacher. Accordingly St. Paul in his first Epistle to the Corinthians, Chap. 14. useth the Term Prophet to fignify meerly a Teacher, or one that Explaineth a Doctrine. And it is in this sense, that the Pope is stiled a False Prophet, which is as much as to fay a False Teacher, one that teacheth false Doctrines; because that as they are not Revealed, so they are contrary to all Revelation.

We have already proved in the fore-going Illustrations, that the Pope is the Seventh Head of the Beast with ten Horns; that he is the Beast with two, Horns; and that he is the eighth King; so that he is therefore the False Prophes, and consequently Anti-christ. Now if it do upon the other side appear, that the Pope is Anti-

chrift,

chrift, it will from thence follow, that he is the False Prophet, the eighth King, the Seventh Head of the Beast with ten Horns, and the Beast with two Horns. And we will endeavour to give that light to these two Truths, that all who have eyes to see may easily discern them.

That the Pope is Antichrift, appeareth from this, that there is nothing laid in the facred Scriptures concerning Antichrift, but what perfectly agrees to the Pope (1) St. John tells us in the 4th Chapt. of his If Epifle, v.3. that he is Antichrift, who denieth that Iefus Chrift is come in the flesh. Now the Papal Doctrine of the Real prefence , answereth this Character , in that lejus Chrift cometh not in Flesh upon their Altars, being he is there (according to the doctrine of the Romish Church ; after the manner of a Spirit, which hath neither flesh nor bones. There is nothing so August and sacred in the Papal Religion, as their Eucharift, their Hoft, which they call God, and Christs Body; but a Christ that is not like unto his Bretheren, & a God that is not manifested in the Flesh.

(2) St. Paul speaking of the Son of Perdition, who is the Anti-christ, tells us in the 2d Epist. to the Thessalonians chap. 2d v. 4. that he exalies himself above all that is called God. Now Rulers are Called Gods in Scripture, Pla. 82. v. 6. I have said ye are Gods. And the Pope does exalt himself over Kings and Emperors, not only in the quality of Spiritual Father, but in that of Lord of Lords, and of an absolute Soveraign, who disposeth of their Crowns, and giveth them to whom he pleaseth. Of which audacious and losty attempt, History doth surnish many examples.

(3) St. Paul faith, that the Son of perdition, exalter himself above all that is worshipped. Now the Sacrament is worshipped in the Church of Rome; and to this end it is elevated by the Prieft; Exposed upon their Altars; born about in procession; carried to such as are fick by the Prieft, with a Bell rung before it, whereby to give notice to all that are in the streets and in their Houses, that they worship the Sacrament. But yet the Pope do's Exalt himself above this grand object of the Churches Adoration; in that he Travelleth no where, without the having it carried before him as the chief of his Guard, and with less flate than he is born him-Therefore Cardinal Perron Stiles the Sacrament the Popes Guard of Defence, so that the March of the Son of God, who is concealed under the vail of the Sacrament, is accomodated unto and Governed by the Popes necessities and occasions, and Christs Steps are ordered according to those of his Holines. the Pope stops, the holy Sacrament must stop alfo; which is to fay, that Chrise whom the Angels adore, must wait upon the pleasure, and depend upon the caprices and humours of the Pope. And thus, as belongeth unto the Son of Perdicion to do, the Pope exalteth himfelf above all that is worshipped.

(4) St. Paul tell us, that the Son of Perdition fittesh in the Temple of God: which cannot be meant of the Temple of Ierufalem, because there hath been no such thing for these fixteen hundred years. And if that Temple were, yet it would not be the Temple of God, seeing ever fince the rejection of the Iews, it

is called simply the Temple, and never the Temple of God. Tho it were to be now again rebuilt, and made every way what it was before the time of Velpafian, yet there would be no reason why it should becalled the Temple of God, for almuch as fince the abolishment of the Levisical Service, God dwelleth no more in Temples made with hands, Act. 7. 48. So that the Temple here meant is the Christian Church, which by the holy Apostles is called the Temple of God. There it is that the Pope fitterb, as is here very well expressed. And there he is shewed as if he were a God. For they speak of nothing, but of the Holy Chair, the Chair of St. Peter, and of the Roman Chair. They use to say, that such a one doth now sit, or that fuch a one possesseth the Holy Chair. And indeed the Pope firmb there as a Judg, giving out Decrees and Oracles, as an Infallible Iudg, and as the Soveraign ludg of Coutroversies. So that the Pope, as the Son of Perdition; fitter in the Temple of God.

(5) St. Paul says further of the Son of Perdition, that he sheweth himself that he is (or as if he were) God. Now the Pope behavesh himself as God, not only because he dispensesh with the Law of God, and as if he were God, requiresh obedience to his own Laws under pain of damnation; and because he boasteth as a God to have the Keys of Hell and Paradise; but because upon the day of his Election he is carried into the great Church, and there placed upon the great Alsar with the Bible under his feet, and worshipped both by all the Cardinals, and by all the people, with an Adoration that is more than a Civil one.

(6) Si. Paul fays moreover of the Son of Perdition, that bis coming is with all Power, and Signes, and lying Wonders. Which Character of Anti-christ is also as discernable in the Pope as the former are; in that his Authority as well as his Doctrine is founded upon Miracles, Nor is there amy thing else to be met with in their Legents, and in the Lives of those Saints whom the Popes have Canonifed. But they are Lying Wonders, and whose falsity is so evident as to stare us in the face. Forasmuch as the tendency of them, is not to support the Trush of the Gospel, and to bring Glory to God; but to uphold Error, and to give Glory to Creatures. Nor hath St. Paul pronounced any thing concerning the Son of Perdition, which more fully agrees to the Pope than this doth. Who can then doubt but that the Pope is the Son of Perdition, and Antichrift. The Iems being dazzled and contounded with the Miracles of our Saviour, they cried out in the 7.0f St. Lohn V. 31. when Chriff cometh , will be do more Miracles than thefe which this man bath done. So I cannot but fay, that when I consider the Doctrine of Transabflantiation, which robs the Son of God of that Flesh, which he affumed in order to our Salvation; and when I behold the pride of the Pope, not only in exalting himself above Kings and Emperors, but above the very Sacrament which they adore, making himfelf equal to God, and causing that they worship him as God; I say that I cannot but declare, that I am ready to cry out with a just astonishment , when the Son of perdition cometh , can he CATTY. carry Herefy, Pride, Impiety, and Sacriledg, to a greater height, than the Pope hath done.

Finally, the most lofty as well as the most usual Title of the Pope, is that of Vicar of Iefor Chrift; and this is what the word Antichrift exactly fignifies. In the 13. chap. of the Acts v.7. Paulus Sergim is filled in the Greek airbinare, which fignifies - Proconful, or the Vicar of the Conful; the Term dragico, Antichrift, is a word of the same form, so that if one would fay in Greek the Vicar of Jesus Christ, he can use no other term, if he would speak roundly, than that of Antichriftes. And therefore the Church of Rome, by calling the Pope the Vicar of Chrift, doth thereby declare him to be Antichrift. And she is herein like Belaams Afs, which spake against, and to the reproach of his Malter. Tis true, that St. lobn does understand by Antichrif, one that is an Adversory of lefus Chrift ; but it is withal true, that the Pope cannot stile himself the Vicar of Lefus Christ, without declaring himself to be his mortal Enemy, whatfoever profession he maketh to the contrary. No more than he that is a married man's Rival, can stile himfelf his Vicar, without being his deadly Enemy, and without doing him a most bloody Wrong. So that the Pope by salling himfelf the Husband of the Church, and by taking to him under that Notion the Title of Vicar of lefus Chrift, is the true Antichrift, the Enemy and Rival of lefut Chrift.

That the Pope is a False Prophet, and a false Teacher, as well as Antichrift, which we

have proved, we need only to observe two Prophefies, one of St. Paul, and another of Fesus Christ, for the clearing of it. St. Paul in his first Epist. to Timothy, 4. chap. v. I. faith thus, The Spirit Speaketh expresty, that in the latter times, fome shall depart from the Faith, giving beed to seducing Spirits, and doctrines of Devils; speaking Lies in Hypocrifie, forbidding to Marry, and commanding to Abstain from Meats, which God created to be received with thanksgiving. Now the Pope does forbid Bishops and Priests to marry; and tho she alloweth both the one and the other to have Concubints, yet he will not suffer either a Bishop or a Prieft to be joined to a Wife by lawful Matrimony. He also prohibiteth, and that upon pain of Damnation, the eating of Flesh in Lent and upon Fryday. So that from hence, he is a feducing Spirit, a Teacher of Lies, and a Falfe Prophet.

Issus Christ likewise says in the 24 Chapter of St. Matthew, v. 24,25,26. that there shall arise salse Christs, and salse Prophets, and shall shew great Signs and Wonders, insomuch, that if it were possible, they shall deceive the very Elect. Behold I have told you before, wherefore if they shall say unto you, behold be n in the Desert, go not forth: behold he is in the secret Chamber, believe it not. He must be under a supernatural blindness, who doth not in this Prophesie of the Son of God, see the Doctrine of the Real Presence, as the Pope teacheth it by his Emissaries. Tis in vain that the Papists seek to relieve themselves from this Exposition by slying to the Testimony of the Faibers,

because

because none of them have taken notice of the Real Presence in this passage, as we pretend to do. For how should the Ancient Faibers observe a thing, of which there had then nothing appeared in the Doctrine of the Church? It being in the beginning of the ninth Age, that Palchafius first brought it upon the stage, and it not being received and authorifed by the Pope till in the eleventh. How could the Fathers then, that lived in the first 800. years, divine of an event, for which they had no foundation towards the bottoming a Conjecture; seeing from Adam down to this day, there was never any thing feen like it? In a word, the Fathers were not Prophets, and their knowledg was bounded as well as that of other men.

It being fo, we are not to wonder, that the Fathers did not understand the meaning of this Prediction of our Saviour, before it came to be cleared by the Accomplishment, which is the only fure Interpreter of Prophesies. But if we do not understand it, after the help of having feen its completion, we shall have no excule to alledg for our felves. For all the Characters of the Real Presence of Christ's Body, do evidently appear in this Prediction. This Presence as it is taught by the Pope, is invisible; begetteth Adoration; and placeth Christ in a Box (or Cupboard) which the Papifts Itile the Pix; yea in many Boxes; and is founded upon Miracles. And if all thefe Characters be found in the Prophefie of our Seviour, what can we defire more towards our being convinced, that lefus Christ foresold

it as a false Dodrine, that should be advanced by a False Propher? Now it is apparent, that all these Characters are found in the Doffrine here predicted by our Saviour. (1.) The Presence here ipoken of is Invisible; because Tefus Chrift tells us, that the falfe Prophets shall fay, Lo, bereis Chrift; lo, he is there. To what End would he fay of the Presence of a true Human' Body , Behond it is here , behold it it there; if it were not to instruct us that this Presence shall be invisible, and according to the manner of a Spirit. For if it were visibly present, there would be no need to be advertised of its prefence. Nor would Islus Chrift have faid, Believe it not. For how would he forbid to believe a presence of his Body, that should vifibly appear? Would he have us to contradict the Testimony of our own Eyes? (2.) The Advertisement, Behold, he is here, los he is there, can be given upon no other defign. but to intimate the Adoration that all men should be laid under an obligation unto. (3.) The Body of Christ is according to the Papal Doctrine, shut up in a Ciberium or Cupboard. And this the Greek word here used doth fignify. (4.) Nor is the Body of Christ according to the Doctrine of the Romin Church. shut up meerly in one Cupboard, which they call a Pix, but in many; which the Term here being in the plural number doth also denote. (s.) The Real Prefence is built upon Miracles. This every one knows by the many fories which we have of the Hoffs having appeared in the Form of an Infant, and that it hath been feen all Bloody. Which our Saviour also foretold, in saying, that they who should

should teach this Real Presence, should shew great Signs and Wonders, insomuch that if it were possible, they should descive the very Elect. Moreover our Saviour forbids us to believe this invisible Presence of his Body; Behold, fays he, I have told you before, believe it not. And withal he declares, that the Presence of the Son of man shall be like unto Lightning, which shineth from one end of Heaven unto the other. And forasmuch as he declareth, that they shall be false Prophets, who shall teach this Doctrine, it does necessarily follow, that tho the Pope through putting it into the Romish Creed, and enforcing it by Anathema's, is that very same False Prophet of whom St. John

speaks in the Apocalypse.

Nor is the Real Presence of Christ's Body upon their Alfars, and that fingular Adoration which they give unto the Sacrament, the only falle Doctrine in the Papacy, whereby to prove the Pope to be this falle Prophet. But there are many more which ferve to give evidence unto it. And particularly that of the Worshipping of Images, than which there can. not be a Doctrine more notoriously false. 'Tis most certain, that God had forbid three things in his Law; the making Images of things that are in Heaven, or things that are in the Earth ; the bowing down before them, and the serving them; fee Exod, 20- 4,5. Deut. 5. 8, 9. All which the Church of Rome not only practifeth, but perfecutes all those as Hereticks and wicked perfons, who do in reference to this matter, both obey the Injunctions of the Law, and imitate the Example of the Jews fince the time

time they returned from the Babylonish Cap-

tivity.

Is it not a false and an Heretical Doctrine, to apply to the Virgin Mary in order to our being saved, and to invocate her, as the Gate of Paradise, the Fountain of Grace, and the Mother of Mercy? If that Doctrine which over throweth the Foundation be a Herefie? Then it cannot be denied but that this is a gross one; in that the Foundation of all Salvation is Iesus Christ alone. Other Foundation saith St. Paul, can no man lay, than that that is laid, which is Iesus Christ, I Cor. 3. 11. And St. Peter saith, that there is not Salvation in any other, nor any other Name given among men, save that of Iesus Christ, whereby we may be saved, A&. 4. 12.

Beside, can there be a Doarine more evidently falle, than that of Popery, which affirmeth the Mass to be a proper Sacrifice, wherein our Redeemer is every day facrificed. Seeing the Apofile tells us expresly in the Epifle to the Hebrews, chap. 10. v. 10. that we are fandlified through the offering of the Body of Jesus Christ once for all. And he maketh this difference between the Sacrifices of the Law, and that of our Saviour; that they by reason of their imperfection were dayly offered; whereas that of our Saviour, because of its being infinitely perfect, was offered but once. And he addeth further in the same place, v. 18. that there being under the Gospel Remission of Sins, there is no more offering for Sin. So that here is enough to make it appear, that the Pope who teacheth Doctrines io notoriously false and Heretical, as these are, can be no other

other than that False Prophes, whom the Revelation of St. John threatneth the World with.

## VIII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Dragon with Seven Heads and ten Horns.

REV. CHAP. 12. V. 3.

IF we should take up with Appearances we should presently believe, that this Dragon is the Devil; and the rather, seeing he is in the ninth verfe called, the Old Serpent, the Devil and Satan, who deceiveth the World. But yet the seven Heads and ten Horns, which the Dragon is here said to have, will not suffer us to doubt, its being the same Roman Empire which is spoken of in the 13. Chap. because they are the same Heads, and the same Horns of the Beaft upon which the Woman fitteth in the 17. Chapter. There is this only difference, that the Horns of the Beaft upon which the Woman fitteth, are adorned with Crowns, i. c. are Kings; whereas the Horns of the Dragon have not these Marks of Soveraignty. Which doth not prove them to be two different Beaft's and swo different Powers; but only that the same Beaft and the same Power, is represented in relation to swo different Times, and swo different Eftates.

The ten Horns of the Beaft upon which the Woman fitteth, are according to the Explication given by the Angel, ten Kings, i. c. many Dominions formed out of the Ruins of the Roman Empire. Which serveth to prove that Beaft to be Rome and its Empire under the feventh Head, and making profession of Whereas the ten Horns the Christian Religion. of the Dragon are not adorned with Crowns, because they were nothing save bare Provinces of Heathen Rome under the Emperors. From whence it doth appear, that the Dragon with his feven Heads, and his ten Horns, must necessarily represent the old Roman Empire, and exactly denote Rome under the Em-

perors, who are the fixib Head.

'Tis called by the name of a Dragon, which is a Beaft, because it is a Dominion and an Empire. 'Tis stiled Satan and the Devil; by reason of the Devil's being there worshipped under the name of Mars. And from hence we fee upon what ground Rome was called Martia, and the City of Mars; namely, because the Devil was there as the Soul which acted that vast Body. Even as he is called the Serpent in the seduction of the first Woman. because he was as the Soul of the Serpent, and that it was he that spake to Eva, and who seduced her. But the question is, what is meant by the Tail of the Dragon drawing the third part of the stars of Heaven, and casting them to the Earth? They who understand the Scripture-stile of speaking, cannot be detained a moment by this difficulty. Seeing it appears

appears in Isaiah, chap. 9. v. 14, 15. and chap. 19. v. 15. that when soever the Scripture speaks of Head and Tail, it does by Head intend a person of Rule and Authority; and by Tail meaneth a False Prophet. Therefore as the feven Heads fignify the feven forts of Rulers that have Governed Rome; fo the Tail ligni. fieth the Lies , False Doctrines , Frauds and Impoflures, upon which the Papal Empire is erected. This Kingdom is constituted of Errors. False Worship, and Tyranny. And according to the Languague of I/aiab, Tyranny is denoted by the Head, and Errors and False Worship are figured out to us by the Tail. And this is that, which maketh up the Mystery Iniquity.

Dionysius Carthusianus tells us in his Commentaries, that the Tail of the Dragon is Antichrist; which is a notion as solid as it is ingenious. For as the Tail is the End of the Dragon's Body; so Antichrist is the End and Tail of the Roman Power. And after that the Viols come to be poured out, there shall be no more mention, neither of Pope, nor of Roman Empire; neither of Roman Religion, nor

of Rome.

As to that which is intended by the shird part of she Stars, which the Tail of she Dragon cast to the Earth; we are to know, that the Roman Empire contained about the third part of the World; and therefore that this shird part of the Stars do signify all the Rulers and Doctors of that part of the world, that have been drawn away and ensnared by the Papal Superstitions.

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### IX. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Woman cloathed with the Sun.

REV. CHAP. 12. V. 1.

HIS Woman whom St. Fohn faw cloa-T thed with the Sun, having the Moon under ber Feet, and upon her Head a Crown of twelve Stars, can be nothing but the true Church; forasmuch as this Sun is lesus Christ, who is called by Malachy, chap. 4. 2. the Sun of Righseousness, and whom St. Paul in the 13. chapt. to the Romans v. 14. requireth Believers to put on. The Moon is the Pedagogy of the Law, which as it was changeable, so the Church hath trampled it under ber Feet. This St. Paul plainly intimates, in the second chapt. of the Epift. to the Coloff. For as most of the Legal Feafts, fuch as the Paffover, Pentecoft, and the Feaft of Tabernacles, depended upon the motion of the Moon; so the whole Legal Pedagogy is very well represented by the Moon, as well as all the changeable things of this world, which Believers thro being Citizens of Heaven do despise. The Twelve Stars, with which this Woman is crowned, must signify the Dostrine of the Twelve Apostles, which the srue Church maketh her Glory and her Crown. And this in Opposition to the Antichristian Church, which may be faid to have the Moon upon her Head, and to be crowned with her. Forasinuch

much as by the establishment of Priests, Sacrifices, Altars, Purifications, and Moveable Feasts, she may be said to have revived the Synagogue, rebuilt the Tabernacle of Moses, and set up again the whole Legal Occonomy. And she may also be said to have the Sun and the Twelve Stars under her Feet; both through her subjecting Jesus Christ to her Priests, who do Sacrifice him, and the Dostrine of the Aposses, to her unscriptural and invented Traditions.

The Churches being with Child, and erying, and being in pain to be delivered; represents the Persecutions that She suffered during the first three Centuries. The Man Child, which She brought forth, is not Jesus Chrift, as might feem at the first view; because in that sense She must have been the Judaick Church, and not the Christian; whereas this alone is the Subject of the Revelation. But it is Chrift Myflieal, the Church formed of those that were Gentiles; which St. Paul in the first to the Cor. shap. 12. v. 12. Stiles Chrift. And this is the more evident, because this Man Child is distinguished from Michael, v. 7. from the Lamb, v. 11. from lesus, v. 17. and is said to overcome by the Blood of the Lamb, and to have the Teflimony of Ielus.

And whereas it is faid, that the Dragon flood before the Woman, to devour her Child as foon as it was born. That is by way of Allusion to the Birth of our Saviour, and the Persecution he suffered from Herod, who endeavoured to destroy him. So that this Woman is pro-

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perly the Christian Church, which being made up at first of Iews, travailed, and was in pain to bring forth a Church composed of Gentiles.

And forasmuch as it is said of this Man Child, that he was to Rule all Nations with a rod of Iron; the same is promised to all Believers, in the Epistle directed to the Church of

Thyasira, Rev. 2. 26, 27.

And whereas it is said of this Male Child, that he was caught up unto God, and to his Throne; this doth not hinder us from understanding it of the Christian Church composed of Gentiles. Since as such it was exalted to the Throne of the Empire in the person of Constantine and his Successors; and was delivered from the Persecutions of Pagan Rome. It is an Allusion to the Ascension of Jesus Christ; for the Holy Spirit puts that Honour upon the Church, when he is speaking of her Combats and Victories, as to borrow Expressions which refer to the Combates and Victories of her Divine Husband.

### X. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Combate between Michael and the Dragon.

### REV. CHAP. 12.

Nterpreters are divided about who this Michael should be, who fought with the Dragon. Some will have it to be Michael the Archangel, who disputed with Satan about the Body of Moses, and who durst not bring against him a railing accusation, as St. Jude tells us, v. 9. The same Michael being called by Dan. chap. 10. v. 13. one of the Chief Princes of the People of God. But others will have it to be Christ himself, who in his own person fights

against the Dragon.

And this opinion seems to be the truest, because the Victory obtained in this Battel is above the power of a created Angel. The deseat given to Satan and his Angels, in casting them out of Heaven unto the Earth; is a work that belongs properly to none save to Jesus Christ; who as he is here stiled by the name of Angel, because he is the Angel of the covenant, the Angel of the Great Council; so he is called Michael, that is, one who is like unto God, because he is the true God, the Brightness of the Fathers Glory, and the lively and express Image of his Person. And of whom

whom the Michael spoken of in Daniel was

a Type.

We have already shew'd in the foregoing Explanations, that the Dragon is the ancient Roman Empire, or Rome under the fixth Head, which was the Emperors; but called the old Scrpent, the Devil, and Satan, because the Devil was as the Soul that enlivened that Empire, and was worshipped in it as a Deity under the name of Mars; so that Rome was surnamed Martia, the City of the Idol-God Mars.

This being laid down, there is no difficulty in the Vision. It being nothing but a Description of the Persecutions which lasted under the Emperors for about the space of three hundred years. It was then that Satan had justly the name of the Accuser of the Bretheren, according as heis called v. 10. For the Christians during the time of 200 years, could not affemble openly, but were forced to keep their Mettings in Dens, or in Woods, or in Holes of Rocks; and were accused of committing there execrable Crimes, and Murders, and of being guilty of Conspiracies against the Government, and of Uncleannesses and incestuous Converses; as doth appear by the Apologies of Terrullian, and other Writers of that time.

And whereas it is said, that the Dragon was cast out of Heaven unto the Earth, and that there was no place found any more for him in Heaven, nor for his Angels: this was verified by the conversion of Rome and her Emperors; because Paga-

Paganism being then destroyed, both in Rome, and through the whole Empire, and the Devil being neither any more Worshipped under the name of Mars, nor his Angels, which are they that were his persecuting Emissaries, respected and dreaded as they had been before; there was no place found any more for him in heaven. For in Rome he had no more a Temple, where he was worshipped, nor were there throughout the whole Roman Empire any more Pagans, who did adore him; fo that he is thenceforth accounted of as fallen from Heaven to Earth, according to the Prediction of the Son of God, Luc. 10. 18. I beheld Satan as lightning fall from Heaven.

And forasmuch as St. John farther says, I heard a loud voice saying in heaven, now is come salvation, and the Kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ; for the Accuser of our Brethren in cast down. This is a description of the joy that was among believers, when they saw Iesus Christ victorious and triumphant over the Dragon; the subversion of Idols; the down sall of paganism; and the Church come out of Caves, Woods, and the Holes of Rocks, and to assemble openly in the very Temples, where the Dragon had been worshipped, and there to worship the true God, Creator and Redeemer.

So that if it be asked, who those Angels of the Dragon are that fought for him; I answer, that they are the Philosophers, the Orators, the Priests of the Idels Gods, and C & Magi-

Magistrates, who made use of all fort of Tricks, Frauds, Outrages of blind Zeal, Violence, Fines, Banishments, Imprisonments, and Executions. As upon the other hand, Michaels Angels, are the Passors and Teachers, who made use of no other Weapons, nor Defence, but that of the Sword of the Word of God, of Faith, of a holy Life, and of Passence. As it is said v. 11. that they overcame the Dragon, by the Blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their Testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death.

# XI. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Flight of the Woman.

REV. CHAP. 12. V. 14.

His Flight of the Woman had been mentioned v. 6. where it is said, that after the Man child was caught up unto God, and to his Throne, the Woman fled into the Wilderness, where she hath a place prepared of God, that they should feed her there a thousand two hundred and threescore Days.

But it appeareth by the 14 verse, that this was spoken there by way of Anticipation, and that the Flight of the Woman fell out after the fall of the Dragon, that is, after the destruction of Heatherism, and the conversion of the Emperors. Which gives us to under-

tand,

thand, that the Birth of Asichristianism, followed soon after the deliverance from the Persecutions of the Pagan Emperors. For ever since the Church decayed in her Purity, the prosperity which She enjoyed under the Christian Emperors having suddenly and insensibly corrupted her. And Platina tells us, that a voice was then heard, Hodie venenum funditur in Ecclesiam; i.e., Poison is now poured forth upon the Church.

Nevertheless, this Flight of the Church did not lye in a change of Place, but in a change of her external State. In a word, it was an Eclipse, rather than a proper Flight; a Darkness, rather than a Retreat; and discovered it in the pride, Covetousness, Luxury, and Dissoluteness of the Churches Guides; and in the Doctrines, Worship, and Ceremonies, which She borrowed from

the Pagans.

The Place which God had prepared for ber, was a little Corner of that Temple, which is spoken of Rev. 11.1. when the outward Court was trodden under foot by the Gentiles, that is, by those who had adopted and brought in Human Traditions, and Heathenth Rites and Ceremonies, into the Christian Religion.

The Two Wings given unto the Woman, to forward her Flight, and to render it the more expeditious and safe; do denote the same thing, that the measuring of the Temple doth in the eleventh chap. For he speaketh here of the same persons, to wit, the Church;

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and of the same Time, namely, that which succeeded soon after the End of the Churches Persecution by the Heathen Emperors; and of the same Design, which is the Preservation of Believers, against the Calamities threatned by

the Trumpets.

The Wilderness into which She fled, Intimateth unto us the Churches Obscurity, Poverty, and Distress; of which there were different degrees. For at some seasons the Church was not so much as visible, no more than the seven shouland of the sen Tribes were under Ahab and Islabel, that were unknown

to the Prophet Elias.

She fled into the Wilderness with the Wings of an Eagle, as the Church of Israel is said to have been carried upon Eagles Wings, Exod. 19.4 Which both shews the speediness and the safety of her Flight, and that She should remain and be entertained within the Bounds of the Roman Empire. And as the Eagle's being the Arms of the Roman Empire, putteth this out of all doubt; so the Two Wings of the Eagle, do denote the Empire of the East and that of the West, where the Church of God hath been kept hidden, and had been fed, during the time of her Poverty and great Disserts.

And She hath been Fed, not with the unfavoury and poisonous Food of Human Traditions, and Ceremonies or Doctrines, drawn from the Pagan Religion; but with the sound and wholsom Food of the Word of God. Nor can She be fed with any other Nou-

Nourishment; so that this is the same thing with that which is said in the 11. chap. v. 2, 3. Viz. that while the Holy City should be trodden under foot by the Gentiles, the Lord should cause his two Witnesses to prophesie a thousand two hundred and threescore dayes, cloathed in Sack-cloth. For this Prophecy of the two Witnesses, is nothing else, save the Bread and Food of the Church, which he speaketh of here. From which it necessarily followeth, that this Flight of the Woman into the Wilderness, is of the same Date with the treading down of the City by the Gentiles, which is mentioned chap. 11. v. 2.

The Time that the Church was to be nourished in the Wildernels, is expressed by Time, Times, and half a Time. Which amounts to the 1260. dayes of the fixth verse. Nor can this be gainfaid, in that no man can deny but that the Flight spoken of v. 6 is the same with the Flight that is discoursed of v. 14. Now we shall see elsewhere what is meant both by the 1260. Dayes, and by the 42. Moneths, mentioned chap. 13 when we come to examin how long Antichristianism is to con-

In the mean while, that which is spoken v. 33. is worth the serious considering. When she Dragon (saith St. John) saw that he was cast unto the Earth, he persecuted the Woman. There had been another Persecution of the Church; for during the time of three hundred years, She had been persecuted by the Pagans; but this is a Persecution begun by Christians, or by such who called themselves so. The De-

vil being through the conversion of Rome and her Emperors, dethroned, and cast from Heaven unto the Earth, he lest the Church in Peace. But it was only for a very short time; for he suddenly bethought himself of assaulting her by Error and Superstition. The first Persecution, which was that by Pagans, was open and avowed; but this, which is by the Antichristian Followers of the Beast, is carried on more darkly.

## XII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Floud which the Serpent cast out of his Mouth; and of the Help which the Earth gave unto the Woman.

# REV. CHAP. XII. V. 15.

- V. 15. And the Serpent cast out of his Mouth Waters as a Flood after the Woman, that he might cause her to be carried away of the Floud.
- V. 16. And the Earth helped the Woman, and the Earth opened her Mouth, and swallowed up the Floud which the Dragon cast out of his Mouth.
- V. 17. And the Dragon was wroth with the Woman, and went to make War with the remnant of her Seed, which keep the Commandments of God, and have the Testimony of Issus Christ.

Now

OW Doffrine being called, Prov. 18.4. Waters of the Mouth; this Floud must be a Hellish and Mortal Doctrine, because it is the Serpens who casts it out of his Mouth, to carry away the Woman, and to destroy the Church

beyond recovery.

Yet this Dollrine can be none of the Herefies, with which the Church was exercifed during the first three hundred years, because the Church is here treated of after the time of the casting down of the Dragon from Heaven unto the Earth: that is, after the conversion of Rome and her Emperors. So that it must needs be some Heresie started after the Flight of the Woman; for as it is here faid, that the Serpens cast this Floud after the Woman, as being in the pursuance of her upon her Retreat into the Wilderness. Now the Woman (as we have shewed) withdrew into the Wilderness, after the Emperors were turned Christian, in that the Church begun then to decay in her purity.

It must therefore refer to those Errors, which were condemned by the first four Couneils, and especially to that of Arim, who denied the Eternal Godbend of Chrift, and taught that he was meerly a Creature made before all other things. 'Tis true, there had arisen some Hereticks before, who had vented the same Heresie in the main; but it is likewife true, that they never made fuch a confiderable Body, as to bring the Church into one which Gold

an excream danger.

Whereas

Whereas the Arian Heresie, by seising and intecting almost the whole Church, had near brought it to pass, that there should be no more a Christian Church, and that there should be no more hope of Salvation. For if Jesus Christ be not a Divine Person, his Death can have no more versue, than that of Marsyrs. It could neither have expiated Sin, nor, that I may say all in one word, have been any ways meritorious; seeing common sense tells us, that a meer Creature cannot merit at the hands of the Creator, who is of in-

finite Majesty.

This Herefie prevailed over the whole Eaflern Church; forasmuch as it was approved
by five Councils, by that of Tyre, that of Syrmium, that of Ariminium, that of Seleucia, and
that of Antioch But at length it was condemn'd
and extinguished by the last Council that was
held in reference to that matter, which was
that of Constantinople under Theodosius the great.
After which the Church hath enjoyed rest on
that side, and Iesus Christ hath been adored
as co-essential with the Father. For since then,
there have been no Heresieks owning this Heresse, that have appeared in any Body For
the Sociaians are no more a Body, than the Atheists and Deists are.

The Earth then that helped the Woman, and which opened her wouth, and swallowed up the Floud; were all those Councils that condemn'd the Arian Heresie. They are stilled the Earth, because they are purely a humane Mean, and one which God hath not ordained. For Iesus

Christ

Christ hath promised an infallibility to no Assembly of men, or if he have, it is to two or three who shall assemble in his Name, and not

to all who come together.

If we consider the Herefie of Arius meerly upon that foot; and if we put it into the lift of Herefies, meerly upon the account of its being condemned by feveral Councils; and if we believe that lefus Chrift is in all things equal to God, only because Councils have so determined; this Faith of ours will be but a Humane Faith, and not a Divine. For it is not Divine, but as it hath a Divine foundation; and a Divine foundation is no other thing, fave the Soveraign Authority of God, speaking in the Scriptures. I do believe that lefus Chrift is every way equal to his Father, not because Councils have so decreed, but because the whole Scripture doth declare it, even from Mofes to St. Iohn, and from Genefis down to the Revelation. The Councils did undoubtedly determine well, when they condemned the Herefie of Arius, and in that they afferted the Godhead of our Saviour: but in the mean time their Decree was only so far just and true, as it was conformable to the Word of God. The Councils are therefore no other but a humane Mean, because Infattibiting doch not refide in them; but in the alone Word of God, that is the Rule by which they do judg. And forafmuch as they are a human mean, they are the Earth that belped the Woman, and that (wallowed up the Flood.

## XIII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the War, which the Dragon, being full of Wrath, made against the Remnant of the Seed of the Woman.

REV. CHAP. 12. V. 17.

HE Serpent (faith St. Iohn) was wroth with the Woman; and this was upon the finding himself disappointed of that effect which he expected from the Floud which he had cast out of his Mouth, and upon his feeing that the Barth had opened her mouth, and swallowed it up. And being enraged with wrath, be went to make War with the remnant of ber Seed, which keep the Commandments of God, and have the Testimony of lesus Christwhat? was not the Dragon wroth with the Woman, before the Earth had swallowed up the Floud, and before the condemnation of the Arian Herefie? Hath he not alway's made War with those that are of the Seed of the Woman? It is fo, nor is the contrary intended here, but it is the Scripture way of speaking, to express the increase of a thing, as if it were the beginning of it. Thus 'tis faid 1 Sam. 23. 18. that David and Ionathan made a Covenant, that is, they renewed it, for they had made it before. So St. Iohn tells us in his firft Epift. chap, 5. v. 13. that he wrote to those who believed, that they might believe, i.e. that they might

might increase in Faith. So that, that which the Spirit of God would plainly say, is that the wrath of the Dragon became inflamed, and that he went to make a more dangerous war, than he had made before.

But who are this Remnant of the Seed of the Woman, which keep the Commandments of God, and have the Testimony of Christ ? Is there any difference betwixt shem, and the Church? Is not the Church made up of such, as keep the Commandments of God, and have the Testimony of Jesus Christ? There is the same difference between the Woman, and those who are her Seed, as there is betwixt a Mother and a Daughter. The Oriental or Greek Church, that had been diffressed for about 200 years by the Herefie of Arim, is the Mother: and the Western, or Latine Church, is the Daughter, and the Remnant of the Seed of the Woman. The Bithep of Bitonto used this Distinction in a Sermon which he made before the Council of Trent. The Greek Church, faith he, is our Mother, to whom the Latin is indebted for all that She hath. And in truth, the Terms , Church , Bishop , Prieft, Deacon, Baptifm, Eucharift, and Christian it felf, are all Greek Terms, and plainly shew, that our Religion is derived from them, from whom we have borrowed the Terms.

They then who are faid to be the Seed of the Woman, against whom the Serpens went to make War, is the Latine or Western Church, where the Dragon all along since that time, hath been labouring to accompish the My-

flery of Iniquity, which was at work in St. Pauls days, 2 Thef. 2.7. And this is nothing elfe,

fave Antichristianism or the Papacy.

But fince the time that a Church of God Separated it self, from that, which had received the Mystery of iniquity; the Church that so withdrew, is the remnant of the Seed of the Woman. And particularly the Waldenjes are this Seed; and whose Separation is acknowledged both by Historians and Inquisitors of the Church of Rome; who speak of the Waldenses as of Christians, who have been Separated from the Roman Church, from the time of Sylvester

and of Constantine the great.

Claudius Seffelius, Arch-Bishop of Turin, tells us in a Book which he writ against the Waldenses, that the Sect of the Waldenses took its rife from a most religious person called Leo, that lived in the time of Constantine the great, and who desefting she coverousness of PopeSylvester, and theimmoderate bounty of Constantine, chose rather to embrace poverty, with the simplicity of the Christian Faith, than with Sylvester to be defiled with a Fat and rich benefice; and that all they who were ferioufly Religious joined themselves to him.

The famous Inquisitor Reynerus Sacco, as he is quoted by the Jesuite Cretzer in his Bibliotheek of the Fathers, speaks much to the same purpose. Among ft all the fetts, fayth he, that either are, or have hisherso been, there is none that bath been so pernicious to the Church of Rome, as that of the Leonists, and that for three Reasons. (1) Because it is she most ancient, and bath continued longest. For some afterm, that it begun in the time of Sylvester, and others in the time of the Aposities. (2) Because it hath spread it self farthest, there being no place where it is not to be found. (3) Because they who are of it, have a great shew of piety, live versuously before men, believe rightly of the Deity, and observe all the Articles of the Creed.

The Frier Belvedoras in his Relation al confilio de propaganda fide, & de Extirpandis Heresicis, printed at Turin anno 1636, pag. 37 being excufing himself and those Missionaries that were his companions, why they could not convert so much as one of the Waldenses, do's affign this reason for it, namely, that that Heresie is too firmly rooted there, for any to be able todo good among them, in that say's he, le Valli d'Angrogna sempre ad in omni tempo, banno havuto Heresici. i, e. they of the Valleys of Angrogna, bave been alway's and

through all times accounted Hereticks.

So that this Woman is exactly the Church of the Valdenses; which as Claudius Seysellius tells us, did in the person of the forementioned Leo, separate from the Church of Rome in the time of Pope Sylvester and of the Emperor Constantine. There being two Wings of an Eagle given unto her, to assist her in her slight into the Valleys of Piedmont, which lye at the foot of the Alp's. And from thence they were stiled Valdenses long before the time of Peter Valdo, as John Leger hath sufficiently proved in his History. These then are the Remnant of the Seed of the Woman; who as in France they have been stiled Valdens from the word Vaux that signifies a Valley;

Valley; so in the Low Countries they have been called Valons, which is to say, those of the Valleys.

## XIV. ILLUSTRATION.

Of Babylon the great, the Mother of Harlots, that Sitteth upon many Waters; carrying upon her fore-head the name Mystery; and having a Golden Cup in her hand.

REV. CHAP. 17. V. 1, 4, 5.

Having proved in our Fourth Illustration, that Babylon can be nothing else but Rome as professing her self Christian; we are now to consider the Description which the Holy Spirit hath given of Babylon, and to see how

that Pidure of her doth agree to Rome.

There is such an affinity and so many exact Resemblances, between Rome and Babylon of the Chaldees, that we are not to think it strang, that the Holy Spirit hath given unto Rome the name of Babylon. They were both sounded by persons that were Capsains over Robbers, and who were great Shedders of blood. Babylon by Nimred, who is said to have been a mighty hunter before the Lord, Gen. 10.9. And Rome by Romulus, who as another Cain, murthered his Brother. They were both of them,

them, the Seats of great Empires. The one, as well as the other, have had Monarchs, who have stiled themselves Kings of Kings. For this Title the Pope doth no less claim, than Nebuchadnezzar did. Both the one and the other have been the Subject of the Visions in the Prophet Daniel. As the Babylonish Empire was the first Beast, and the Head of the Image; fo the Roman was the Fourth Beaft, and the Feet of the Image, that were part of Clay and part The one as well as the other, hath kept the people of God in Bondage; Babylon the Ifraslites, and Rome the Christians. The one and t'osber have Killed and burnt fuch as would not worship their Gods. The one as well as the other have been overthrown, and after their Subversion have past from one Religion to another; Babylon being become Mahometan, and Rome Popish and Antichristian. Each of them had its Vicar; Babylon her Caliph, who calls himself the Vicar of God, and of Mahomet; and Rome her Pope, who stiles himself the Vicar of lefus Chrift, and of St. Peter. Finally, Heathen Babylon was a Type of Rome Papal and Antichristian; as the Redemption of the lews from the Babylonish Captivity, was a figure of the Departure of the Reformed from the Communion of Rome. So that we are not to be furprised, that the Holy Ghost should under the name of Babylon, intend Rome. must examin all the Lineaments of this Portraisure, that so if it thereby appear that all of them do agree to Rome, we may no longer doubt but that it is Rome which is here fignified by Babylon. In

In the first place, St. Iohn says, that he saw a Woman. Now as the Church of God is represented under the Idea of a Woman, being the Spouse and Wise of the Lamb; so Rome is also a Church, but She is the Spouse of the Pope, whom we have proved to be An-

tichrift.

(2.) The Woman which St. Iohn faw, fat upon a Scarlet-coloured Beaft, full of the Names of Blasphemy, baving seven Heads and ten Horns, Rev. 17. 3. And we have already proved, that this Beaft is the Roman Empire, Which as it is represented under a Scarles Colour, because both-its Senators and Emperors chose to wear that colour; so the Beast is said to be full of Names of Blasphemy, because the Empire was stiled Eternal, Rome a Goddess, and the Emperors Gods. The Church of Rome fitteth also upon this Beast, because she hath succeeded unto, and is possessed of the Majesty of the Roman Empire, and hath revived all its Blasphemies, through calling her self Eternal and Infallible.

(3.) St. Iohn stiles Babylon a Harlot, and the mother of Harlots; which is as much as Idolatrous and the Mother of Idolaters. Now Rome calleth her selfthe Mother of all Churches; and as she stands convicted of being Idolatrous, by the adoration that she giveth to Bread and the accidents of it in the Eucharist, and the Worship which she rendreth to the Cross, to the holy Virgin, to Images, and to the Pope himself; so all Churches within her Communion, are Idolatrous as she is. Which

proves

proves her to be the Harlos , and the Mother of

Harlots, which St. John describeth.

(4.) He further adds, that this Woman fitteth upon many Waters. Which Waters the Angel explaineth to be Nations; the Waters, Tays he, which shou faweft, where the Whore fitteth, are peoples, Nations, and Tongues, Rev. 17.15. Now all do know, that Rome pretendeth to have a Right of jurisdiction over the whole World; and in truth She was beretofore reverenced by all Europe, as the Seas of the everlasting Kingdom of the Son of God.

(5.) Babylon carrieth in her fore-head a Name Written; MYSTERY. Nor can any deny. but that this agreed to the Church of Rome. For the Pope carried heretofore the Name Mystery upon the Brim of his Myter, which exactly answered to the forehead. Julius the fecond was he who took it away out of his, and fince then it hath been no more used nor feen. And King James the first of great Brittain, having affirmed, that persons who were worthy of credit, had feen the Name Myffery upon the Miter of the Popes that were before Julius the second; the sefuite Lessin contenteth himself with bare anfwering, that we are not to feek for a Myflery in a Mystery. Which is an acknowledgment of the matter of Fact, and a confession that it nsed to be there. In a word, there is no one thing in the Papal Church, but what is Myflerious. The Habit's of the Popes, of the Cardinals, of the Arch-Bishops, of the Bishops, of

of the Priests, and of the Monks, are all full of Mysteries, that are wholly unintelligible to the people. Nor doth the Priest use the least Gesture, nor the least Mosion at the Altar, or in any part of their Divine Service, which is not Mysterious, and hid from the un-

derstanding of the Vulgar.

(6.) Of what other but of Rome can that be understood which is said of Babylon, namely, that she hath a Golden Cupin ber band, full of Abominations and Filthiness of her Fornication? The Scripture doth elsewhere compare Doctrines to Drink, or to diet, that is fit to nourish; fo that these Abominations which are in the Golden Cup, are abominable Doffrines; fuch as the Forbidding Priefts to Marry, and the commanding to abstain from mean. The Church of Rome findeth it to be more to her purpose, that a Priest should keep a Harlot, rather than that he should have a lawful Wife; which is an Abomination. She imposeth a greater Punishment on them that shall eat Flesh in Lent . & upon Friday, than upon those who commit Adultery and Murther; which is an Abomi-She taketh away the Cup in the Sacranation. ment, both against the express command of the Son of God, who fayth, drink ye all of it. Matth. 26, 27, and contrary to the practice of the Apostles, and of the whole Church, for the first five Centuries, as themselves do aknowledg: Which is an Abomination. She teacheth that Christ is not really present in the Eucharift, unless it be the Priefts pleasure to have it so; and

ma-

keth the Presence of the Son of God, to dependupon the Intention of a wretched creature: which is an Abominable Doctrine. She every day Sacrificesh the Lord of Glory, and offereth him up to the Honor of Saints; which is an Abomination. In brief, all the Doctrines of the Papacy, and all their Worship, are an Abomination, because they all tend to the Worship of the Creature. But the Golden Cup, by means of which she makes the people receive and swallow them, is her Infallibility. It is with this that She Guilds over her falle Doctrines and her Superstitious Wor-They do ingenuously acknowledg, that neither Transubstantiation, nor the Sacrifice of the Mass, nor the Adoration of the Hoft, nor the Worship of Images, nor any of their other Doctrines and Errors, are founded on the Scripture, but the Church of Rome having decreed and enjoined them, and She being Infallible, we are to receive them implicitely, and without examination, or otherway's we are to be eternally damned. By means of this gliftering Cup all is submiffively received by the deluded people. This serveth to make them swallow down the greatest Abeminations; fuch as the prohibition of reading the Scripture, and of serving God in a language which they understand; and the doctrines of Worshipping the Host, the Cross, the Pope, the with-holding the Cup, and a thousand other Superstitions.

(7) Moreover, it is said of Babylon, chap. 18. v.7. that She saith in her heart I sit a Queen, am

no Widow, and shall fee no forrow. Which is the very language of the Church of Rome. She stiles her self the Soveraign Lady and Mistris of all Christians; not only of inferior people, but of Princes, Kings and Emperors. And indeed She is an Empire; having for her Monarch, the Pope; for her Council the Colledg of Cardi. nals; for her Caftles, Convents; for her Armies, Monks; for her Governors of Provinces, Bishops and Arch-Bishops; for her Ambassadors, Nuucio's and Legar's; for her Merchants , Priefts; for her Merchandises, Dispensations; and for her Revenues, Annates and Benefices. So that it was with good reason, that Gregorius Leti begun his pleasant History of Pope Sixius the fifth aftesthis manner. That the Popedom is the most considerable Monarchy, that hash been effablished from the Creation of the World to this day; and that no Princes, whether Ido! sirous or Chriflians, have reigned more absolutely than the Roman Bishops do; at whose Feet the greatest Potentates have laid down their Scepters and Crowns. So that it may be faid, this fodering together of Temporal and Spiritual power, this mingling of things Secular and Religious, this conjunction of the Cros with the Sword, this Union of Body and Soul, and inbrief, this Authority over Earth and Heaven, which meet and center in the Popes; have raifed and established a Soveraignty, which almost all the People and Princes of the World do reverence.

Withal the Church of Rome saith, I am no Widow: in that She boasts of having a visible Head and spouse, which is the Pope.

And

And She say's, I shall see no forrow; for pretending to be the only Spouse of the Son of God, how can she miscarry; Or how should She be so for saken as to be able to fall; seeing it is to her alone that Jesus Christ hath made that promise; the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against my Church, Matth. 16. 18.

# XV. ILLUSTRATION.

Of Babylon's making all Nations Drunk with the Wine of her Fornication, and of her being Drunk with the Blood of Saints.

### REV. CHAP. 14. V. 8.

These two Actions of Babylon, charactarise and mark out the Roman Church. Seeing it is Idolatry that is spoken of, which is Spiritual Adultery, and dissolveth Gods Covenant, as Adultery doth the Covenant of Marriage. Now the Roman Church is guilty of too gross Idolatry, to be any ways able to justify her self. She worshippeth not only the Holy Virgin, in giving her the Titles of the Gate of Paradise, the Queen of Heaven, and the Fountain of Grace; but in advancing her above Jesus Christ, through begging of her in one of their prayers, that she would jure matris imperare, i.e. use the authorise.

THEOLOGICAL SENIEAR

rity of a Mother in Commanding her Son. Nor doth she only Adore Images according to the Decree of the second Council of Nice, which is confirmed by the Council of Trent : but she also Adores the Sacrament, which Tefus Christ instituted to be a memorial of his death, and which therefore must be something else than Christ himself. Nor can she according to her own Doctrine have any affurance either divine or human, that the Bread is the Body of Christ; forasmuch as she cannot be affured of the Intention of the Priest, upon which the whole Confectation doth depend. To which may be added, her Worshipping the Cross, and that with the highest kind of worship called Latria, having to this purpose set apart and assigned Good Friday.

The Doctrine of the Roman Church that leads men to Idolary, may be justly compared to Wine, and not to water; and to Wine of Wrash, i. c. furious Wine; because they who drink it become intoxicated, and deprived of their fenses. So that they not only furiously pursue the Objects of their Superstition, as so many mad men, whom none can hinder or withdraw from it; but they are transported with hatred & rage against all those who do not approve their talfe and abominable devotion, it is worth our observing what the difference is, between erue Doctrine and falle. some and true Doctrine, is usually compared to Water, because it rendreth such

as embrace it, meek, gentle, patient under injuries, ready to teach those who are otherwife-minded with mildness; and filled rather with Pity and Compassion towards them, than transported with hatred. But in reference to the effects of false Doctrine, all is otherwise. For it maketh such as en. tertain it, violent, cruel, quarrelfom, outragious, ready to affault, and fall upon those that contradict them, and who refuse to follow their example. And therefore it is resembled to Wine, and to Wine of wrath, i. e. beady Wine, that inflameth and diftracteth men, and in a word, rendreth them that are possessed with it persecutors to the outmost.

Nor can the Church of Rome deny, but that she doth after this manner persecute all those whom she calls Hereticks; and for this only reason, because they will not own her to be the Empress of the world, and the Mother and Miffris of Fairb, and acknowledg her Bishop to be the Vicar of Jefin Christ, and the Center of Christian Unity. The Croifado's against the Valdenses and Albigenses, of whose success Bellarmin triumpheth to that degree as to fay. that in one only Croifado there were a hundred thoufand killed; the Massacres committed in En; gland, France and the Low Countries, in the forego'ing Age; those perpetrated in Poland, the Valleys of Piedmons, and in Ireland within these forty or fifty years. I say, all these do make it but too evidently appear, that the Church of Rome is this Woman, whom St. Iobn

St. John faw drunk with the Blood of Saints

Rev. 17. 6.

The Holy Scripture putteth this honor upon all those that follow sound Doctrine, and of whose Faith the Gospel is the only Rule, as to give them the glorious Title of Saints. Nor can it be gain-said, but that Rome is drunk with the Blood of Saints; for a smuch as all the barbarous Croisado's against the Albigunses, and all the Butcheries perpetrated upon Protestants, have been for no other reason, but for their making the Gospel the alone Rule of their Faith. Neither were they persecuted and destroyed, but because of their disclaiming Human Traditions, which are the mischievous Fountain of all Errors.

## XVI. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Lambon Mount Sion, and with him the 144000. having the Fathers Name written in their Foreheads.

REV. CHAP. XIV. v. 1.

FRE we have a Description of the State of the True Church, and that-during the time in which Babylon was drunk with the Blood of the Martyrs. For whereas one might have questioned, whether the Church was

was not wholly lost, feeing all the world not only wondred after the Beaft, but that they who refused to receive his mark, and to worship his Image, were killed: therefore the Holy Spirit represents a Vision to St. John, in which he might clearly see, that the Church did subsist, in despight both of the Victories of the Beaft, of the extent of his Empire, and of the Violence of

his Perfecusions.

I looked, faith St. John, and lo, a Lamb flood on the Mount Sion, and with him 1 44000. having his Fathers Name written in their Forebeads; and I beard a voice from Heaven, as the voice of many Waters, and as the voice of a great Thunder. And I heard the voice of Harpers harping with their Harps; and they fung as it were a new Song before the Throne, and before the four living Creatures, and the 24. Elders, and po man could learn that Song, but the 144000. There is nothing difficult in this Vision. The Lamb is Jesus Christ. Sion is a Mountain separated from Ferusalem , and is a Figure of the True Church. The 144000. who have the Fathers Name written in their Foreheads, are Believers, who compose the True Church, and who by keeping themselves separated from the Romin Church, have this comfort, that they do enjoy the gracious presence of their Savicur, as Sacrificed for them, and they will hearken to no other Saviour but him.

He then who would know the True Church, in order to join himself into Communion with it, needs no more, but to consider this Portraiture, which the Holy Spirit hath vouchsav'd

vouchfav'd us, and wherein he hath given us fix Characters of her, that so we may not be deceived.

First, 'tis said, that they were redeemed from among them, or from among those of the Earth. Now it had been said in the 13. Chap. that all the Earth went or wondered after the Beast. 'Tis then from this Earth, that is from among the Followers of the Beast, that they who constitute the True Church are re-

deemed and feparated.

In the second place, they are those who are not defiled with Women; for they are Virgins. Which words cannot be understood of the Romib Ecclefiasticks, without a manifest injury to the Text. Forasmuch as the term Virgin agreeth only to Females; nor is the word in the Original used of any but of those of that Sex. We are not then to take the Phrase in a Literal sense, but in a Mystical; for he speaketh of a Chastity and of a Virginity that is Myflical, of a purity of Soul, that abhorreth Idolary as spiritual Adultery. For they who are Virgins, and who are not defiled with momen, are set in opposition to those whom the Woman bath made drunk with the Wine of the Wrath of her Fornication, that is, with Idolatry, whereof the Papal Church is manifestly guilty.

(3.) 'Tis said, that they follow the Lamb whither sever he goeth. Which is as much, as that the Members of the True Church are united to Jesus Christ by indissoluble Bonds, and that they follow him on Mount Calvary,

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as well as Mount Tabor; in a Wilderness, as well as in a Land that flows with Milk and Honey; on the raging Sea, as well as upon firm ground; and as S. Paul says, through honor and dishonor; through evil report and good re-

port, 2 Cor. 6.8. .

(4) They are those in whose mouth there is found no Guile, for they are without fault before the Throne of God. Which is the language where in St. Paul speaketh of the Church, Epb. Chap. 5. v. 15, 26, 27. Christ, says he, loved she Church, and gave himself for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of Water by the Word, that be might present it to himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish. So that it is not true, that worldly and wicked

perions do constitute the true Church.

(5.) They are those who could learn the new Song, that is fung by the 24. Elders, and by the four living Creatures. What Song can this be, which they of the Earth could not learn? Forafmuch as that we do not learn Songs, but in order to fing them; there must be some Myfiry contained under this new Song. We learn not but in order to practife: and they who do not practife, do not know, nor have they learned. So that in a word, this new Song, is the Mystery of denying our selves, and of refolving to bear the Cross. Worldlings might learn the Mysteries of Religion, if they would. The Theory doth not exceed their capacity. But to be obliged to deny themfelves, and to take up the Cross, is unintel-D 6 ligible -

ligible to them, or at least that which they

will not submit unto and practise.

Finally, they are those who are built upon the Dostrine of the twelve Apossles. Therefore they are said to be of the number of the hundred and forty four thousand, because twelve thousand multiplied twelve times, makes up the number of 144000. Besides, it is a desinite number, put for an indefinite; to shew both that God knoweth all those who are his, and that they cannot be diminished, notwithstanding all the attempts that the Dragon makes against them.

## XVII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the three Angels of the Everlasting Gospel; and of the Denunciation against Babylon and her Followers.

REV. CHAP. 14. V. 6, 7, 8, 9.

OD hath not only alway's preserved a number of true Believers, who (as we have already shew'd) never worshipped the Beast nor his Image; but he hath moreover raised up Teachers, who have both openly condemned the Idolatry of the Romish Church, and have exhorted the People to withdraw from her Communion.

And that is this which is here represented in the Vision of the three Angels. Forasmuch

as the Pafters of the feven Churches, are in the fecond and shird Chapters of the Revelation filled

by the name of Angels.

These Angels are represented in the person of him, who appeared the first of the three, with the Everlafting Gospel; because there is no other Rule, whereby to Reform the Church when she is corrupted, nor to restore the purity of Gods Worship, when it is degenerated into Superstition. So that the Eternal Gospel is the same with the Reed wherewith the Temple was measured, in the. 11. Chap. The Followers of the Beaft have alway's used to accuse those of Novelty, that have condemned their Errors. But the Golpel which they preach in its purity, doth fully vindicate them against this accusation; because it is the same Gospel which was written and preached by the Apostles, and which shall be preached to the confummation of all Ages; and is therefore called the Everlasting Gofpel.

There are Three Angels spoken of, to intimate Three different Times, wherein God raised up Teachers, who declared against the Errors and Idolatries of the Romish Church. Now these three different Times were the twelsth, the 14th, and the 16th Centuries.

In the twelfth Age, about the year 1126; there arose Peter du Bruit, and soon after him in the year 1147. there appeared one Henry of Tholoss, whose Disciples, were cried down for Hereticks under the name of Petrobrusians and Henricians. The they taught no-

thing but the Everlafting Gofpel, thro preaching against the Sacrifice of the Mass, Tran-Substantiation, Prayers and Offerings for the Dead, Invocation of Saints, the Adoration of Images, the Celibare of Priefts, and against other Errors and Superstitions of the Roman In the same Age there arose also Church. Arnoldus de Brefs, who upon going into Italy to preach against those Errors, was by the command of the Emperor Frederick Barberof. le apprehended, and to gratify the Pope, whose Friendship he sought, burnt in the year 1155. In which year Valdo appeared, who was had in so great esteem, that they who before had been called Arnoldians, Henricians, and Petrobrusians, are supposed to have gotten from him the name of Valdenses. Tho that is a miltake, forasimuch as long before the time of Valde, they who made profession of the true Doctrine, had been so stiled from the name of the Valleys of Angrogna and Piedmont, where the Church of God had been harboured from the day's of Conflantin, as hath been already observed.

These Teachers are represented crving with a loud voice, Fear God; because at that season Babylon alone was dreaded; it being the common language of every one at that day, Who is like unto the Beast? who is able to make war with him? as the Holy Ghost hath marked, Rev.

chap. 13. v. 4.

They are farther represented crying, Give Glory to God; because then the Honor due to God; was transferred to Creatures, Which according

cording to St. Paul, is a with-holding or a notgiving Glory to God. For that Apoftle being speaking of the Pagans, he accuseth them of not having glorified God, by reason of their giving that bonor to the Creature, Which belonged to none fave to the Creator , Rem. 1. 21, 22. Moreover, they are here introduced, threatning the men of that Age with the Judgments of God; The bour, say they, of his judgment is come. Which Denunciation was fulfilled in the same Century. For the Quarrels between the Emperor Frederick and the Pope, filled all Christendom with Civil Wars, and overwhelmed it with Desolation Besides, the Voiage of Louis the seventh into the Holy Land, proved most unhappy; and then Saladin towards the end of that Age conquered the Kingdom of Jerusalem, so that all the Christians became defeated and droven out of Palestine.

They are further introduced, preaching the Gospel to every Nation, and kindred, and Tongue, and People, that is through all parts of the Papal Kingdom, which in these Visions is signified by the Kingdom of the Beast. Of whom it is said, Chap. 13. v 7. that power was given unto him, over all kindreds, and Tongues, and Nations, and that all who dwelt upon the Earth worshipped him. Which can be meant of nothing else, but of the Roman Papal Empire.

In the fourteenth Age about the year 1360. Iohn Wicklif assaulted the Pope, and both called him Archheretick, Antichrift, the Impostore of the Church; and proved him to be so, by

Scripture,

Scripture, History, and his own Actions. He preached likewife against the Sacrifice of the Mass, against Indulgences, and against the Worship of Images, Relicks, and Saints. The voice of this Angel was so powerful and efficacious, that Edward the third King of England, ordained in Parliament, that from thence forward Bubops should not go to Rome for confirmation, but be confirmed at home by their own Metropolitans. This Wicklif upon his withdrawing into Bohemia, had John Hus for his Disciple. Which His by the alone power of his Doctrine, drew the Kingdom of Bohemia off from obedience to Rome, And thence it is, that this Angel is introduced crying, Babylon is falling, is falling. Because that was a presage of the falling away of Nations from her, which should ensue in the next Age. John Hus was burnt by the Council of Constance, contrary to the publick Fairb, and the fafe Conduct, that had been given him by the Emperor Sigismond. And History reports of him, that he should fay to his Judges, ye are putting a Goose to death (for so Hus in the Bohemian Language signifies) but a bundred years bence God will raise up a Swan, whom sho ye would never fo fain defiroy, ye shall not be able. Which Prophecy was exactly fulfilled at the time. For as Iohn Hus was burnt anno 1415. fo Luther begun the work of the Reformation by writing against Indulgences, in the year 1515. And tho the Court of Rome did all they could, both to stop his mouth, and to destroy him, yet they could never effect it. It

It was therefore in the 16. Censury, that the voice of the shird Angel was heard, saying loudly, If any man worship she Beast and his Image, and receive his mark in his Forehead, or in his Hand; she same shall drink of the Wine of the Wrath of God, &cc. This Angel is Luther, who writ with that strength, and preached with that efficacy, and with such success, against the Errors, Idolatry, and Tyranny of the Church of Rome, that near one half of the Nations and People, who reverenced her as their Mother, and feared her as their Queen, withdrew from her Communion, and look't upon her with detestation, as the Mother of uncleanness and Abominations.

And as Rome could not behold the fuccess of the voice of the third Angel, but with defpite and rage; so Believers could not escape suffering a great deal from a power, which saw it self so dangerously weakned by their Separation. This is what the H. Spirit declareth was to be, when he saith, Here is the patience of the Saints; here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of lesus.

But the Holy Spirit in the message directed thereupon to St. Iohn, do's likeway's animate and fortify them against all those evils that Babylon should be able to do unto them. And I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, write, Blessed are the Dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them. There being no where else an express command given unto St. Iohn to write, except in.

the first Chap. v. 19. It serves to shew the great importance of this Doctrine, both in discovering the falsehood of the Romah Doctrine about the State of Dead; about the Worship given unto them; about Purgatory, to which they are adjudged, and about the Mass, which is made use of for fetching them thence; and also for the comfort and encouragement of those who aftert the dignity of the Everlasting Gospel, and who are persecuted by the Beast tor defending of it.

### XVIII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of she Harvest and the Vintage.

REV. CHAP: 14. V. 14. 15, &c.

These two Visions, do without doubt signify the Judgments of God, against his Enemies and the Persecutors of his Church. Accordingly Ieremiab useth the similitudes of Vintage and Harvest against Babylon of the Chaldees, Chap. 51. v. 33. The Daughter of Babylon, saith he, is like a threshing stoom, it is time to thresh her: yet a livele while, and the time of her Harvest shall come. Icel also makes use of them both, Chap. 13.3. Put in the Sicle, saith he, for the Harvest is ripe: come get you down, for the Press is sull, the fats overstow, for their wickedness is great. There are some who do think, that the Harvest respecteth and threatneth

neth the Mahometan Empire; but all are agreed that the Vintage referreth unto, and

threatneth the Papal Kingdom.

As for me, Ithink it most probable, that both these Judgments do threaten the Papal Empire. And that the Harvest signifies an Initial Judgment, or a Decision as to some one or more particulars; and that this Judgment was executed by means of the Resormation which begun in the last Age, thro the Ministry of Luther and Zuinglius. But that the Vintage signifies a definitive Judgment, which shall ruin the Papal Empire beyond recovery, thro a general Resormation, that shall take place in the beginning of the next Age, when the 42. Months and 1260. days will

be accomplished.

These two Reformations seem to be promised by that repetition of the voice from Heaven; Bayblon is fallen, is fallen. However they may be folidly established upon the Hiflory of the ancient People of God, the Iews. The Children of I/rael had a swofold coming out of Babylon of the Chaldees. One in vertue of the Edict of Cyrus, under Zerubbabel and Ichofuah; a second in the virtu of the Edict of Arraxerxes and Nehemiah and Ezra. Now that the Antitype may correspond with the Type, there must be two remarkable Reformations of the Christian Church, to answer the two deliverances out of the Captivity of old Babylon. The one was about 160. years ago, and was effected by the Ministry of Zwinglius and Luther. The other is to be when God comes

comes to execute his decree against Rome, and to make her drink the Cup of his fury. Upon the first return of the Ifraelites out of Captivity, all they did was to erect the Altar and rebuild the temple: but upon that which was the second, they built the Walls of Ierusalem, which made the re-establishment of the Church of Ifrael entire and perfect. 'Tis to be much after the same manner in the two Reformations. In the first, the worship of God was restored: which was like the building of the Altar, and the rearing up of the Temple. But the walls of Ierusalem are not yet restored; that is, the Church of God is not fetled in peace and fafety. Nor will that be, till the next coming out of Babylon, thro a general &

second-Reformation.

In a word, the Reformation of the Church; is at present very impertect. It hath neither the extent, nor that perfection, which it ought to have. Not the Extent; in that it reacheth only towards the west and towards the North. Not the perfection, because the Reformed are much divided, and there are many Seas which disfigure the Reformation. But the last Reformation shall be perfect, both in its Latitude and in its purity. In its extension, . in that it shall reach into the South and into the East, and to all parts. In its purity, because there shall be no more Sects, no more fondness for parties, no more Quarrels, no more disputes. The Wolf shall dwell wish the Lamb, the Lion and the Ox shall feed together, and a little Child shall lead them. They shall not hurt

nor destroy in all the boly mountain of the Lord. For the Earth thall be full of the knowledg of the Lord, as the waters cover the Sea, Isa. 11. 6, 7, 8, 9. Then shall this prophecy of Isaiah be tulfilled, when the Vials of Gods wrath are fully poured out, and when the Lord shall have executed his last judgment against Babylon, which is here expressed by the Vintage.

This judg'ment is denounced in Terms that are certainly Hyperbolical. But yet we have a hyperbole parallel to it, both in the 8 chap. of Ifaiab v. 7. and in the 30. chap. v. 27, 28. The words of Sie John are thefe; and blood came out of the Wine-prefs, even unto the horfe-bridles , by the space of a thousand and fix hundred furlongs. The meaning of which is this, that there hath not hitherto been so terrible a judgment, as God will bring upon Rome, the Seat of the Papal Empire. And if the Observation of a certain Learned English man be true, that the Ecclesiaffical State which is called Romania, and which extends it felf from Rome to Ancona, and to the Ponds of Verona, be in length two bundred Italian miles; we need not doubt but that this is the place here intended, feeing 200 Italian Miles, make just 1600 furlongs.

He who is faid here to appear, like unto the Son of Man, sitting upon a white Cloud, and baving on his head a Golden Crown; is Jesus Christ; as is evident by comparing the 14. v. of this chap, with v. 13. of the r. Chap, and with v. 2. of the 19 ch. The Angel that is represented coming out of the Temple, & saying to him that sate upon the Cloud, thrust in thy sickles is the Church

calling for vengeance. As in Luke chap. 18. v. 7. where it is said, shall not God avenge bis own Elect, which ery night and day unto him. Now the delaying to thrust in the sickle, till called upon and commanded; contains an allusion to the custom of the Iews, who were not to put the Sickle into the corn, till the High Priest who was in the Temple had given order for it.

Moreover, this is the very same judgment, with that which is described chap. 19. where the Wine Press of Gods wrath is also spoken of. And the same likewise with that denounced in the Essuage in the Vials; only with this difference, that what the Vintage expresses in general, the Vials declare in particu-

lar.

## XIX. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Sea of Glass mingled with Fire.

REV. CHAP. 15. V. 2.

IT being the Scripture Stile of speaking, to compare people to waters, and a great multitude of people to the Sca; we need not doubt but that it is the Church of God, that is intended by the Sea here spoken of.

Now the Church of God is stiled a Sea, be-

because she is an Assembly of people. And she is called a Sea of Glass, in opposition to other Societies of the world, which are tempestuous and muddy: whereas the Society of Belivers is clean and peaceable, being justified throthe blood of Jesus Christ, and Sanctified by the Spirit of Regeneration.

Fire is mingled with this Sea, because of the afflictions and perfecutions, which the

Church hath suffered from Babylon.

As for those who had gotten the Victory over the Beaft and over his Image, and over his mark, & over the number of his Name, and who stand upon this Sea of Glass, with the harps of God in their hands, and who fing the fong of Moses, of the Lamb. They can be no other than the Confessors, and Martyr's, who died in the faith of the Lord. victorious over all the persecutions of Babylon. And who are here compared to the Israelites, that fung a fong to the honor of God, upon their having passed through the red Sea, and feen the entire destruction of their Enemies. And whereas 'tis faid, of these conquerors over the Beaff, that they flood upon a Sea of Glass; he meaneth no more than their being upon the shore. For it is certain that this phrase upon the Sea, doth elsewhere fignify the being meerly upon the Seasbore; 1 Kings 4. 20. where the fand by the Sea shore, is spoken of as being upon the Sea. For these blessed Martyrsmay be faid to be of the Militant Church, forasmuch as the Church Militant and Triumphant are but one and the same Myflical Body. Tho

Tho in the mean time they be not in the Church Militant; but retired and withdrawn. For they are not any more upon the Sea, but they are gotten upon the Shore.

### XX. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the opening of the Temple, and of the Smoak where-with it was filled.

REV. CHAP. 15. V. 5, 10.

The whole House built upon Mount Moriah is called the Temple; and yet only that Appartment called the Holy of Holies where the Ark stood, was properly the Temple, and which is otherway's stilled the Tabernacle of Witness.

The opening of the Temple, which is here spoken of, is an allution to the Church of the Ieurs. For under the Reign and Idolatry of Ahaz, the Temple was shut up; but under Hezekia the Reformer, it was again opened. So that this is, as if St. John should say, I saw the time of the Reformation, when the Idolatry and Superstition of Rome, were condemned; and the Truth of the Gospel was publickly preached.

From thence these three things are to be gathered. (1) That the Vials which are mentioned in this 15 chapter, and poured out in the

follow-

following, do belong to this state of the Church, wherein Antichrift is made manifest, and wherein there shineth a measure of light in the Church. (2) That the Vials are all contained under the seventh Trompes, seeing we have the same fast that is here mentioned repeated under that, Rev. chap. 11. v. 19. And (3) the Temple is not here Represented open in order to give a paffage to the feven Angels that pour out. the Vials; but to give way for all Nations to enter in, according as it is faid v. 4. that all Nation shall come and worship before God. And this may be collected from v. 8. where it is faid, that no man could enter into the Temple, till the seven plagues of the seven Angels were fulfilled. Which plainly shews, that the Temple is therefore opened, that there may be a way made for men to enter into it, against whom it had been to long shut.

The Smook that filled the Temple, answereth to the Cloud that covered the Tabernacle of Moses, and to the Divine Glory which to filled the Tent of the Congregation, that Moses himfelt was not able to enter into it. Exod. chap. 40. v. 34. which thing is also reported of the Temple of Solomon, I Kings chap. 8. v. 10; 11. Now as the Cloud was a Symbol' of Gods gracious presence in the midst of Israel; so the Smook here spoken of, is a presage of the Lords Resurn again into his Temple, which he had for so song time abandoned to the Gensiles, i. e. to the followers of the Beast, and to the Citizens of Ba-

bylon. chap. II. V. 2.

Tis added, that this Smoak caused that no

man was able to enter into the Temple, till the seven plagues of the seven Angels were sulfilled. Which intimateth, that tho the time of the destruction of the Churches Enemies draweth near, and the time wherein the Gospel shall shine bright in the world; yet that the Gospel will not be universally received and followed of all Nations, till after the Subversion of Babylon, which will not be until the Vials have been poured out.

# XXI. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the fall of Babylon; and the Time when.

### REV. CHAP. 18.

The Destruction of Babylon is described at length in the 18th Chapter. But whereas Babylon may be taken either for the City of Rome; or for her Empire, which is the Papacy or Popery: the Destruction described in the 18th chap. do's respect her only in the first sense, to wit as She is the Seat of the Beast. According as She is intended in the effusion of the fifth Vial, that is, as She is the Seat of the Papal Kingdom.

For after that the Angel had said, that her plagues shall come in one day, death, and mourning, and samine, and that she shall be utterly burnt with fire, because strong is the Lord God who judgeth her; hethen addeth, that the Kings of the Earth, who have committed formica-

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tion, and lived diliciously wish her, shall bewaile her, and liment for her, when they shall see the smooth of her burning; shat the merchants also shall mourn over her, because none buyeth her Merchandise any more; and that every Ship-master, and all Sailers in Ships, shall cast dust on their heads, when they shall see the smooth of her burning.

Now who are these Kings, these Merchants, these Shipmasters and these Sailors, that do thus mourn and lament, upon the feeing the subversion of Rome, and the total ruin of her that was both the mother of their Faith, and of all Churches? The Kings, are partly the Cardinals, who do esteem themselves, equal to Princes; and partly Kings themselves and Soveraign's that are Secular. The Mafters of Ships, are Archbishops and Bishops. Sailers, are the inferior Clergy. The Merchants, are the Friers that fell the dispensations, the Indulgences, the Relicks, the Agnus De's, &c. and who do vend those Triffles as the most precious of all commodities; making people believe, that the peace of their consciences and the falvation of their Soul's pend upon them. So that there shall be papifts and Roman Catholicks subfifting after that Rome is destroyed, and who shall worship that Idol, tho reduced into ashes.

Thus 'tis said in the 16th chap. v. 10. that the sist Angel poured out his Vial upon the Seat of the Beast, and his Kingdom became full of darkness. The Seat of the Beast is the City Rome, which is now the Seat of the Papal Kingdom, as it was heretofore of the Roman

Empire. But this Kingdom shall subsist for a while, after that Rome it self is destroyed. Forasmuch as it is said, that after the pouring out of the fifth Vial, the Kingdom of the Beast became full of darkness; i. e. forrowful, dejected, full of affliction and mourning; without that pomp and splendor, which it had

enjoyed before the effusion of that Vial.

Yea, St. Iohn tells us in the 19 chap. v. 19 that he saw the Beast, and the Kings of the Earth, and their Armies gathered together, to make war against bim that sat upon the white Horse, and against his Army: And that the Beast was taken, and with himl, the false Prophet, that wrought miracles before him, with which be deceived them that had received the mark of the Beast, and them that worshipped his Image; and that these two were cast alive into a

Lake of fire burning with brimflone.

So that it shall be after the destruction of the City of Rome, ere the Papal Hierarchy and the Pope come to be entirely abolished. The Time that is to run out between the one and the other, is not expresly marked by the H. Spirit; no more than the Time wherein Rome is to be destroyed. But in all probability this destruction can not be far off. For of the two figns which are to precede it, we do already fee one of them. One of the signes, is the increase and thickning of darkness. Nor is it without a Myflery, that Babylon is threatned with plagues, in the plural number, Rev. 18. 4. It being evident, that the Holy Ghost doth therein allude to the Plagues of Egypt. For it is faid of Babylon; chap. II. v. 8. that she is Spiritually called Sodom and Egyps.

Egypt. Now as she is stiled Sodom, both because she hath committed the crime of Sodom, and is to be destroyed by fire as Sodom was, Rev. 18.8. So she is called Egypt, both from her having afflicted the people of God, as Egypt did; and because she is to be punished as Egypt was. And as the last plague wherewith the Lord smote Egypt was that of the death of their first-born, so the last save one was that of darkness. Of which its said, Exod.ch. 10.0.22,23. that it was so thick, that they could not see one another.

'Tis a long time fince the darkness of ignorance and impiety, had over-spread the whole Romish Church. Baronius and a hundred other Popish writers, do acknowledg the thickness of it in the temb age, to a measure and degree that is astonishing. But it was never so gross and palpable as it is at present, nor is it possible that it should be greater. What ignorance can be more infamous, or what Impiety can be more enormous, than that which appeareth in the whole conduct of the Roman Clergy against the Reformed in France? They compel them to go to Mass; they compel them to confels; they compel them to Communicate; they compel them to adore the Hoft, and to ear what they have worshipped, tho they know that the Protestants do not adore it. All which is as much as to fay, that Rome will have her God ferved by hypocrites, and that she doth believe fuch a lervice to be acceptable to him. Yea it importeth Romes obliging her pretended Converts, to prophane the most august and Sacred thing in their Religion; which is the heighth

of impiety, and which can proceed from no thing but an ignorance as gross and palpable as the Egyptian darkness was. For tho the Gentiles have prophaned the Myfleries of the Jews, and tho the Pagans have Prophaned the Myfleries of the Christians; and tho the Mahometans and the Protestants have Prophaned the Myflevies of the Papifls; yet nothing of all this is to be wondred at, seeing every one acteth therein according to his principles, and futably to that hatred which all men bear to a Religion that they believe to be false. But for either Christians, or Jews, or Mahometans. or Pagans, and especially the publick Miniflers of those Religions to compel their Enemies to prophane the Mysteries of their own Religion, and to expose the object of their Adoration to the contempt of their Adversaries, is a thing that was never heretofore Tis possible that it might be done by some particular men that were Libertines, & had no Religion; but that Ministers themselves should do it, is a fact whereof we have no example in Hiffory. But on the contrary, we find all men to have punished the contempt offered to the Myfleries of their Religion in the most terrible manner that they could. Tis only the Popish teachers & the Emissaries, Bishops, Priests, and Friers of Rome, that are funk into this excess of impiety, and become guilty of this prodigious profanation, as to make people through force to worship and cat that, which they know in their hearts that. they do not worship, but despise and abhor. And.

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And as it is only the Roman Clergy that is funk into this excess of wickedness; so it is but of late, and this may be faid to be the first time, that they have been given up to so horrid a profanation. They were wont alway's heretofore to murther those whom they stiled Hereicke, and they counted it both honorable and meritorious to kill them. Tis but within thefe few years that they have altered the method of their procedure; and that they have cast their pearls before those whom they themselvesefteem for fwine, in order to make converts at the coft of what is most facred and holy in their Religion. This Impiety must undoubtedly flow from a Darkness answerable to that of Egypt, which hindreth Rome from discerning and distinguishing between its own Mysteries, and those of its Enemies. And by consequence the last plague, which is that of the death of the fir ft-born, must suddenly follow.

Now the death of the first-born with respect to Rome, will be the loss which she will sustain by the falling off of Kings and Princes, who are the first-born of the Earth. Rome will then lose Kings, when they come to throw off her yoak. Tis said Rev. chap. 17. v. 16. that Kings shall bate the whore, and eat her flesh. The Flesh of Babylon, is the vast riebes of Rome, the Treasures which she sucks out of Kingdoms as a kind of Tribute, the Revenues and Benefices of her Clergy; which Kings shall seise into their own hands, and grow weary of being any longer Tributaries to her. All know that the King of France, is distinguished from all other

Monarchs, by the Title of Eldest Son of the Church; and it is probable that he will not be the last in throwing off the yoak. And it belongs to the most Christian King, to set such an

example, rather than to follow it.

Having said that Rome shall perish, after the manner of Sodom and Egypi; I do further add, that she shall also perish after the manner of Babylon; and that this is one of the reasons why she is called by that name. When she comes to see herself stript by Kings, she will endeavour to reduce them to her obedience, by the thunders of the Vatican, and by Papal Excommunications. But they upon the being thus treated, shall make war against her, to punish her insolence. And shall so besiege and shut her up, that she shall come to feel all the scourges of divine vengeance.

If it shall be objected, that this is contrary to what St. Iohn saith of Kings, namely, that upon the beholding the smoak of her burning, they shall mourn over ber. I answer, that when Reme comes to be besieged, fire from heaven will fall upon her, as it did upon Sodom: and that the Kings who had besieged her, will lament and mourn, to find that the immediate hand of God should ravish them of so fine a prey, and so rich a spoil, as that would

have been.

# XXII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the binding of Satan for a thousand Years; and of the Millenary Reign.

REV. CHAP. 20.

Do ingenuously confess, that I have been as much prejudiced against the modern Millenarians, as against the ancient. there seemeth to me to be as great difference between the Ancient and the Modern, as between those who carry a matter too far, and who observe no bounds; and those who are extreamly moderate and fober, and who use all the discretion and softnings imaginable. But in truth after that I had throughly examined the vision of St. lobn, and the juncture of time where the Holy Spirit placeth the Reign of a thousand years, to wit between the destruction of Babylon and all the Enemies of the Church upon the one fide, and the War of Gog and Magog, as a fruit of the loofing of Satan, after he had been imprifoned for a thousand years, upon the other fide. I must declare, that I find my self conquered, and that I am forced to believe that the Church of God is to enjoy for some Ages an entire and uninterrupted peace here on the Earth. I am confirmed in this opinion, by a vast number

number of Prophesies, both of the Old and New Testament, which cannot be expounded without violence offered to them, and are, if I may fo speak, so many inexplicable tiddles, unless the Church of God be to enjoy that peace in this world, of which those promifes give us affurance. And finding not the least danger in embracing that opinion, I have closed with it without any further hesitation. For what danger can it be, to believe that the Church of God shall enjoy a thousand years Tranquillity here on the Earth. I do fee none, unless it be that the believing so will give offence to the Orthodox, who are of another mind, and who affirm that the Cross is to be the Banner and Livery of the Church of God thro all Ages. But these very Gentlemen do acknowledg, that the Church had rest and peace during the Reign of Conflantine. And there are some who place the shouland years here spoken of, under the Reign of that Emperor. And do understand by them the Tranquillity that the Church enjoyed from the conversion of Conflantine, till the time that She became disturbed and persecuted by the Arrians. So that the Orthodox Antimillenarians do confess, that the Church had at least a twenty years calmness. and ferenity. Why then should they be offended, that others who are Orthodox, make the peace which the Church is to enjoy. to be of a greater length and duration? And they cannot but own, that the Crofs is not effential to the Church of God. It is an accident, dent, without which the Church may very well subsist. God can as well sanctify the Church in prosperity as in adversity, in a calm as well as in a tempest. Iob was righteous and rich in good works, in the time of his affluence, as well as in the time of his misery. And why may it not be so in reference to the Church of God? If the world be to last seven, or it may be eight thousand years, what danger will there be, in allowing the Church of God, one thousand years peace, for the six or seven thousand that She is be in trouble and sufferings?

But let us without prejudice, hearken unto what God faith to us upon this subject, both by the Ministry of St. Iohn, and that of the ancient Prophets. Lo, what St. Iohn tells us,

Rev 20.

V. 1. I saw an Angel come down from Heaven, having the Key of the bottomless Pit, and a great Chain in his hand.

V. 2. And he laid hold on the Dragon, that old Serpent, which is the Devil and Sasan, and

bound him a thousand years.

V. 3. And cast him into the bottomless Pit, and shut him up, and set a Seal upon him, that he should deceive the Nations no more, till the thousand vers should be suffilled: and after that he must be loosed

a little feafon.

V. 4. And I saw Thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and I saw the Souls of them that were beheaded for the Testimony of Iesus, and for the Word of God, and which had not wershipped the Beast, neither his E 6

Image, neither had received his mark upon their Foreheads, or in their right hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years.

V. 5. But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished. This is the

firft Resurredion.

V. 6. Bleffed and holy is he that hath part in the first Resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be Priests of God, and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years.

V.7. And when the thousand years are ex-

pired, Satan shall be loofed out of his prifon.

V. 8. And shall go out to deceive the Nations, which are in the four Quarters of the Earth, Gog

and Magog, &c.

The Church of Jesus Christ hath a right to fay as lob did, I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the Earth, Chap. 19. v. 25. And that not only to raise and gather together my Bones, which are scattered about the Graves mouth, when he cometh from Heaven with his Glorious Angels, to judg the quick and the Dead, at the general Resurrection: but also to deliver me from the misery wherein I have been in this world, and to cause me to enjoy an entire peace after the destruction of all my Enemies. For Job was as well a Type of the Church of Christ, as of Jesus Christ himself, who is her adorable Head. This is that peace of the Church, which St. Iohn doth here represent, after that he had described her sufferings. For he saw her Rising after

after the ruin of Babylon, and injoying the gracious presence of her Redeemer, after the imprisonment of Satan, and the conversion of the unbelieving and Idolatrous Nations.

It we will give credit to fome Divines, this is the most obscure passage in the Revelation; but this obscurity does arise from themselves, and from three prejudices wherewith they are possessed. (1.) That the world is not to last any long time, because St. Peter says, that the end of all things is at hand, I Epift. chap. 4. v.7. (2.) Thar the opinion of the Millenariang, who conceived that Jesus Christ should come from Heaven down here upon the Earth, to converse visibly with his people, and to cause them enjoy all forts of pleafures for a thousand years, hath been condemned as a carnal opinion tending to fenfuality. (3.) That the Cross is to be the Livery of Christs Disciples through all Ages; because Jesus Christ hath said, if any man will come after me, let him take up bis Cros, Matth. 16. 24. and because the Apostles have declared, that through many tribulations we must enter into the Kingdom of God, Acts 14. 22.

But we deceive our selves, if we do believe the World to be so near its end; seeing before that the Jews are to be converted; the Kingdoms of the world are to be brought in to Jesus Christ; Babylon is to be destroyed; and who knoweth how long time there is to be, between the destruction of Babylon, and the ruine of her King, and of her Religion;

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without reckening what time there may be to run out from the end of the shouland years Reign to the end of the War of Gog and Magog; and from thence to the confummation of all

Ages.

They have reason to disclaim the opinion of the ancient Millenariums, as carnal and abfurd: But there is no cause of counting it a carnal opinion, to believe that the Church shall enjoy Tranquillity and Peace for a thoufand years, during which time she shall have no visible Enemies, by whom to be oppressed, Antichrist being totally destroyed, and all the Nations of the world enlightned with the knowledg of the Truth. In a word, to believe as is the common opinion now, that the thousand years Reign shall be spiritual, and that it will confift in this, that the number of true Christians shall be greater than ever it hath been, their knowledg more large, their Assemblies more holy, their Love more Arong, their Zeal more ardent, and that there shall be a most perfect peace both inward and outward.

Neither hath Jefus Chrift, nor have his Appostles said, that the Cross and Tribulations shall be the Livery of Christians, and the path to Paradife, to the end of the world; nor have they any where declared, that the Church is never to enjoy any long peace here on the Earth. For both St. Iohn and the Prophers, give us ground to hope for such a calm

and Tranquillity.

As for St. lohn, it was not possible for him,

to speak of it in a more express manner, than he hath here done. For after he had foretoldthe destruction of Babylon, of the Braft, and of the false Propher, whose rage had wearied. the Church with fo many perfecutions, and for so many Ages; he doth now represent Satan's being caft into prifon, that be might not deceive the Nations for the space of a thousand years. How can the Church be persecuted, during this whole time, wherein Satan shall be bound, and the Nations no more deceived, the Papaer being either wholly abolished, or fo weakned, that it cannot lift up its head. This peace of the Church is then a natural and an infallible. confequence of Satan's being cast into Prifon.

St. Iohn further added: I fams, say's he, the Souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Iesus, and which had not worshipped the Beast, and they reigned with Christ a thousand years: this is the first Resurrection. This Reign can be nothing, but a State of Tranquillity, and of a prosound Peace of the Church; because it is set in opposition to her state of Bondage, Trouble, and Oppression, during the cruel and bloody Reign of Antichrist.

As to this first Resurrection; it cannot be meant of that from the Grave of Sin, which is the Souls Conversion and Sanctification. For St. Iohn designs it by the Relative This, because of its reference to what he had said. Now he had not spoken one word of the Resurrection from Sin; but had discoursed only of string and Reigning with Christ arbousand

years; and of Thrones that were given whereon to judg, i. e. to reign; which expresset a flourishing condition of the Christian Church, and that she is to have sway and Authority over all the world for a thousand years. But it can no way's agree to that Resurrection,

which confifteth in Sanctification.

Is it then to be thus, that the Martyrs are to be raised, and to live on the Earth a shouland years with Jesus Christ? It is certain, that this opinion containeth nothing that interferes either with Reason, or with Faith. For this being the only place of the Bible, wherein this particular Resurrection of the Mariyrs is spoken of, and that in all other places the general Refurrection is mentioned; 'tis most safe, and most agreeable to the Analogy of Faith, as well as most conformable to the Stile of the Prophets, to understand by this Resurrection, the deliverance of the Church from all her Enemies, and her State of peace and Tranquillity. For Afflictions being called a Death, Ezek. 37.2, 3. Isaiah 26. 14, 19. and 2 Cor. I. 9, 10. by consequence Deliverance from Afflictions, may be called both a Resurrection, and a first Resurrection, not only because it goes before the general, but because it is a pledg and a forerunner of it. They whom Babylon had condemned to death as Hereticks, were esteemed by her Followers to be damned, and to undergo the ferand Death. But when the Church shall come to be delivered from her Enemies, her Marsyrs shall then be fully justified. And when she

she comes to Reign a thousand years, her Mariyrs shall then be acknowledged to be happy, and to be Reigning with Christ. Thus it is clear, that they shall be blessed who have part in this first Resurrection. And herein the Mariyrs will have a part, because their Honor shall be established, and their Memory universally blessed.

But it may be said, that this seems to import, that all who shall live in the Communion of the Christian Church during the time of the 1000 years Reign, shall be saved, and that all they who have part in this first Resurrection, shall be delivered from the power of

the second Death?

If one should believe fo, it would be no Herefie, nor can the will of God concerning this be known by any, nor how far he will extend the effusion of his Grace. It may be that he will then pour out his Spirit upon all Flesh, and that all Christians then shall be really and in truth, a willing People, in the beanties of Holiness, a Holy Nation, and a Royal Priesthood. And it would feem as if St. 7obn favoured this opinion, in that he faith not meerly , Heffed is be, but Bleffed and Holy is he who hath part in the first Resurrection. At the least, we may truly fay, that whereas hitherto Worldlings and Hypocrites have exceeded the number of fincere Christians; the thousand years Reign will shew us the contrary, and that more than a third part of the feed of the word shall then fall into good and honest Hearts, and shall bring forth eighty and a hundred

for one. Nor is there any thing carnal in this Millenarian opinion; but all doth become the magnificency of the Prophecies, and all is futeable to the wisdom of God, and to the infinite riches of his Grace.

Nor is it St. Iohn alone, who hath promised this Reign of a thousand years; but Daniel and Isaiah have also promised it, tho' less clearly than this Aposte, as there was rea-

fon.

Daniel fays in his second Chap. v. 35, 44, 45. that the Image which appeared to the King of Babylon in his Dream, was broken in pieces by a little flone cut out of a Mountain, and that this little Stone cut out without a hand, became a great Mountain, and filled the whole Earth. This little Stone is the Christian Church, the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, which is to out-live the destruction and ruin of the Papat Roman Empire, represented by the Feet of the Image; and that after the subversion of all Empires, which are contrary to this of the Son of God, it is to spread it self throw all Nations. This is not yet fulfilled; but it must be before the last day. So that it is the fame that St. John meaneth by the first Refurrection, and by Reigning with lefus Chrift a shoufand years.

The same Daniel says in the seventh Chap. v. 27 that after the destruction of the Roman Empire, represented by the fourth Beast, that the Kingdom, and Dominion, and the greatness of the Kingdom under the whole Heaven, were given unto the people of the Saims of the most High,

and

and that all Dominions shall serve and obey him-This cannot be after the general Resurrection, because then there will be no Dominions; nor hath it hitherto been accomplished; so that it must refer to the 1000 years, whereof

St. Iohn doth here fpeak.

But what can we defire more plain, than that Prophelie of I aish chap, 65. v. 17. Gr. where God speaketh in these Terms. Behold I create new Heavens and a new Earth, and the former shall not be remembred, nor come into mind. But be you glad and rejoice forever in that which I create. For behold I create Jerufalem a rejoicing; and her people a joy. And the voice of weeping shall be no more heard in her, nor the voice of crying. There shall be no more thence an Infant of day's, nor an old man that hath not fulfilled his day's ; for the Child shall die a bundred year old. And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not labour in vain, nor bring forth Children for trouble. For they are the feed of the bleffed of the Lord, and their offsprings with them. And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will bear.

There are many things in this passage of Isaiah, that there can be no room for in the life to come, yea not in an allegorical fense. Nor have they been suffilled from the time of the Prophet till our day's; so that they are to be accomplished after the first Resurrection; i. e. after the deliverance of the Church from all her Enemics, and during the thousand years in

which :

which she shall enjoy a perfect peace. We can give no fenfe to thele words, whereby to adjust them to the state of the glorified. There will not be from thence an Infant of day's, nor an old man that bath not accomplished his day's. Shall it be in Heaven, that these words are to be fulfilled, she Chill shall die an hundred years old? Or are the following words to receive their completion in the state of Glory; They shall build boufes, and inhabite them; they shall plant vine yards, and eat the frint of them. They shall not labour in vain, nor bring forth for trouble: for they are the bleffed of the Lord, and their off (pring with them. And it shall come to paff , that before they eall, I will answer. If we take these words in a literal fense, as they may without any difficulty; it is then certain, that they are not hitherto accomplished, nor hath any thing like unto this been ever feen on the earth. Nor can we affix unto them fuch a Myflical fenfe, whereby to shew that they have been fulfilled in a flate of grace from the establishment of the Gospel till this time, and much less can such a sense be proved in reference to a state of Glory.

Nor can we avoid the fastning the like Exposition upon that other Prophesie of Isaiah,
chap. II. v. I, &c. And there shall come forth a
red out of the Stem of Jesse, and a branch shall grow
out of his roots. And the Spirit of the Lord shall
rest upon him. In right cousiness shall be judg the
poor, and reprove the meek with equity. He shall
smite the Earth with the rod of his mouth, and
with the breath of his lips shall be slay the wicked.
The Wolf shall dwell with the Lamb, the

Leopard shall lie down with the Kid, the Com and the Bear shall feed together, and the Lion shall eat Braw like the Ox, and a little Child shall lead them. They shall not burt nor deftroy in all my holy mountain: for the Earth shall be full of the knowledg of the Lord, as the waters cover the Seas. I dare maintain against the warmest Antimillenarians, that this Prophefie is not yet fulfilled. and that it shall be accomplished on the Earth, after the destruction of Antichrift. The fourth verse does plainly guide to this tense; be shall Imite the Earth with the rod of his mouth, and with the breath of his lips shall he flay the wicked. And it evident, that St. Paul had these words of Isaiah in his thoughts when he wrote the 2d. chap of the 2d. Ep. to the The salonians. For after that he had described Antichrist by his principal Characters, he adds, v. 8. the Lord shall deftroy this wicked one by the breath of bis mouth, and shall destroy him by the brightness of bis coming. Of what coming of the Lord doth St. Paul speak? It cannot be of the last. It must be a coming, that may accord what is faid by the Apostle, with what is predicted by Isaiah. And whensoever the lews come to be brought home, and all Nations converted; it will then appear so clearly, that Iesus Christ is come into the world, that if he should descend from heaven unto the Earth. we could not be more convinced. This coming of the Lord will be magnificent and glorious, forasmuch as it will make the Church from that time forward to appear as an Armyglorious in holines, and victorious over all her Enemies.

There

There are three things promifed in this Oracle. The first is, a perfect union of the Jews with all Nations. This is promifed under the Embleme of wild beafts; dwelling and teeding peaceably with the Lamb and with the Ox. When wasit, that this was feen! In the times of the Apostles, when the Iews and Gentiles were converted by St. Peter and his fellow Apostles? I do affirm, that there was nothing then feen, fave a small pattern of the accomplishment of this prophecy. Nor was that the time of the conversion of the Iews, but rather of their rejection. And the peace which appeared then in the Church made up of Jews and Gentiles, was of too short a continuance, to express all the Force and the whole extent of this Union, and of this harmony of agreement, which the Prophecy before us of Isaiah, gives ground to hope for.

The 2d is, an abundance and large diffusion of the knowledg of the true God. This is expressly promised in these words; the whole Earth shall be full of the knowledg of the Lord, as the waters cover the Sea. From the time of the Apostles till our day's, there hath been nothing teen, that may answer the greatness of this promise. The darkness of Paganism prevailed in the Roman Empire, till Constantine. That of Arianism-followed soon after that of Heathenism. And that of Antichristianism hath reigned for above these twelve hundred years, and is not yet dissipated. Not to speak of the darkness of Mahometanism, which hath spread it self very far. But what? Is this plentiful effusion of

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the Knowledg of God, defigned only for the Roman Empire? Is not all the Earth the Lords? Are not all Nations to have their share in it? This great Event will come to be seen, during

the time of the Millennian Reign.

The third is a great Innocency and a great Harmlesness. This is promised in these words, They shall not burt nor deftroy in all my Holy Mountain ; And a little Child shall lead both Jews and Gentils, expressed here by the Wolf and the Lamb, the Leopard and the Kid, the Cow and the Bear, the Lion and the Ox. When was there ever that Innocence and Harmlesness seen among people, that there needed only an Infant to conduct them? Nor can one without being strangely prepossessed, confine it to the time of the Apofles; feeing it is but to take a view of those times, and we shall find them filled with Traytors, Apostates, and profligate persons, as all Ages have been fince. So that the fulfilling of this Prophesie is to be expected under the thousand years Reign. When Christians shall be univerfally regenerated, delivered from those passions that cause divisions, and redeemed from the vices that disturb Societies. Not because there will not be then any wicked person, nor by reason that there will not be any vice; for that is not to be hop'd for but in a State of Glory; but because good men and the fear of God, shall have the fame advantage during that happy Reign, that vice and wicked men have had hitherto, over Religion, and over those that have been

vertuous. The more I think upon these words, alittle Infant shall lead them, I grow the more into a perfuasion, that there shall then be no Tyrants, to govern people with a Scepter of Iron, by the false and villanous Maxim's, either of a Heathenish Policy, as that of Tiberius; or of a Divelish, as that of the Pope; but by the lively and pure Meafures of the Word of God. For God will then abundantly pour out his Spirit upon Young, and upon Old; upon Children, and upon Fathers; upon Masters, and upon Servants, according to the Prophesie of Ivel, chap. 2. v. 18, 29. And all the people of the Miffiah shall be then a willing people, according to the promise of the Prophet David, Pfal. 110. v. 3. Finally, it is not more evident, that the calling of the Gentiles is promised by the Prophets, than it is certain that the same Prophets have promised to the Christian Church, a plentiful Knowledg, a great Holiness, a profound Peace, and along prosperity. These two Articles go generally together in the ancient Prophefies. And both the one and the other of them, is in the New Testament called a Mystery and a Secret. That of the Conversion of the Gentiles is usually so stiled in the writings of Saint Paul: and that of the pure and quiet State of the Christian Church, is called loby St. Iohn, Rev. chap. 10, v. 7. where it is promised, that in the dayes of the voice of the feventh Angel, when he shall begin to found, the Mystery of God shall be finished, as he had declared so his Servants the Prophets. What Mystery? The Antimillenarians

rians understand that whereof St. Paul speaks I Cor. 15. 51. behold I shew you a Myftery, we shall not all fleep, but me shall all be changed. But this Notion is only an effect of their prejudice, forasmuch as St. John doth so chara-Eterise the Mystery which he speaketh of, that it can no way's be the same with that whereof St. Paul speaks. For whereas St. lohn faith , that it is a Muftery , which God had declared unto his Servants the Prophets; there was not one of the Prophets that hath a word of the Change that shall be made in the Bodies of the living at the latt day. But all the Prophets have promised, that the Christian Church shall come to be rich in knowledg and holines, and to enjoy a grand peace on the Earth.

Seeing therefore that these two Articles have usually accompanied one another in the ancient Prophelies; and that they are called Myfleries by the holy Apofles; we are not to marvel that one and the same accident hath befallen them both. And that feeing the Vocation of the Geniles being a Mystery, was athing which the Apostles themselves could not comprehend, even after the descent of the Holy Ghost; that therefore the State of Purity, Peace, and Prosperity, which is promised to the Christian Church, should be a matter now to incomprehensible to the most enlightned and learnedst Divines. And as there were extraordinary Revelations vouchfav'd to the Apostles, to bring them to like and approve the Mystery of the calling of the Gentiles; so it is to be hop'd that God

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will make use of some extraordinary revolution, to cause his servants that are most prepossessed with prejudice, to relish the Mystery of the Churches Temporal selicity. And this Revolution will doubtless be the downfall of Babylon, the destruction of Mahumetanism, and the conversion of the Jews; which as they make a part of this Mystery, so they are a forerunner of, and an entrance into.

this Reign of the thousand years.

It is much at one, whether we are to take these shouland years indefinitely, for a very long time, without determining how long; thoit be a received Maxim, that Times of a broken number are to be taken indefinitely, and those of an Entire number are to be taken definisely. The thousand years is an entire Number, and that of a thousand two hundred and fixty day's is a broken number; fo that whereas this last feems to be indefinite, the former would feem to be definite. But whether we take the shouland years, as fignifying more, or as fignifying less; both the one, and the other, may be concluded from the quality of the number. But I had rather chuse to fay , that the 1000 years do plainly fignify a great deal more time, than a man according to the ordinary course of Nature, can live, and more than the Patriarchs lived before the Law, yea more than Methuselah, who tho he lived longest of any that were before the Flood, yet he reached not to a thoufand years.

#### XXIII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Marriage of the Lamb.

REV. CHAP. XIX. v. 7, &c.

A Sthere are three Resurrections spoken of in the Scripture (1) That wrought by the Gospel, Ept. 3. 14. (2) That which is to be at the end of the world; and (3) that which shall be the recalling of the Jews, Rom. 11.15. So there are three Marriages of the Church to Jesus Christ. The first caused by the Gospel, 1 Cor. 11. 2. I have espoused you to one husband; that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ. The third, which is to be solemnised at the End of the world. The second, which shall be celebrated, when the lews come to be reunited with the Gentiles, and when I ejus Christ shall Reign after an eminent manner upon the Earth for a thousand years.

'Tis this second Marriage which is spoken of here in the 19. chap. Which Chapter may be called an Epithalamium or a Wedding Song, because St. Iohn say's, that he heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunders, saying, Alleluja; for the Lord God omnipotent Reigneth. Let us be glad & rejoice, & give honor to him; for the Marriage of the Lamb is come, & bis Wife hath made her self ready; & to her was granted

granted that they should be arayed in fine linnen,

which is the Righteoufness of the Saints.

The Spouse of this Marriage, is the Christian Church, being filled up with the sulness of Iews and Gentiles. The Iews resuled to come to the Marriage of the Son of God, Matth. 22.2. &c. butthey are here represented coming with joy. And that is doubtless the reason, why the Term Allelujah is tour times used in this chapter, as a Term samiliar unto the Iews, and ordinarily used by them in their Synagogues.

This Marriage is stilled a Supper: bleffed are they who are called unto the Marriage Supper of the Lamb, v. 9. Because it is to be celebrated, in the evening of the worlds duration. The Marriage to which the lews were first invited by their Lord, is called a Dinner, Matth. chap. 22. v. 4. but here at this second Marriage, they are called to a Supper, as being the last Invita-

tion.

The lease rejected the first Invitation, because Christ lest the Roman Empire in the state he found it; whereas the Iems had strongly hop'd that the Missiah would have delivered them from its domination. And now the same Roman Empire become Papal, doth as much and more keep them off from Christianity, because they cannot imagine that Idolaters can be the people of the Messah; and they have reason for it. But when the Papal Empire, shall come to be destroyed, as it assured when the Beast and the False Propher shall be cast

cast into the bottomless pit; in a word, when the Papacy shall be abolished with all its Idols; then the lews will be no longer deaf to Gods call, but will come to the Supper of the Marriage of the Lamb, shall unite with Christians to worship together the God of Abraham, and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The Church of Rome boafteth herself to be the Church of God, but her vanity therein doth appear after fuch a manner, that she might blush, if she were capable; being fo vaitly different from the Church which Jesus Christ acknowledgeth for his Spouse, and which is called here the Sponse of the Lamb. There is as great a difference between the Church of Rome and the Church of Iefus Chrift, as there is between Babylon and Ferusalem, between a Harlor and the Spoufe of the Lamb. She discovereth herself by her gaud'ries and costly habit's, which serve for nothing but to gratify the fight and please the lenses, Church of Christ manifesteth her self by another kind of Dress, which is nothing but Righteoufness and holiness. For to her was grantel, that she should be arayed, not in purpl' and icarlet, as Babylon, but in fine linnen, which is the Righteousness of the Saints.

#### XXIV. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the boly ferusalem.

REV. CHAP. 21. V. 10.

A LL Interpreters do agree that this Ierusalem, described Chap. 21, is the Church of God; but they differ in this, that some do believe it to be the Church of God glorified in Heaven, whereas others do take it to be the Church Militant on Earth, but victorious over all her Enemies, and enjoying an universal peace during the 2000 years, which have been

spoken of.

This last opinion is the truest. (1) Because the Angel entreth upon this description of the Church of God, as he had entred upon the description of Babylon, chap. 17. 'Tis there faid V. I. One of the feven Angels , which bad the feven Vials, talked with me faying; I mill shew thee the whore and her intraint. I he fame is faid here, One of the feven Angels, which had the feven Vials, salked with me, faying, come bither, and I will shew thee the Bride, the Lambs Wife. After the same manner that the glory of Babylon is reprefented there, is the glory of the Church of God described bere; but such as she shall have after the destruction of her Enemy. 'Tis in the prospect and hope of this, that the Church do's rejoice , Mica 7, 8. Oc. Rejoice not againft

me, O mine Enemy; sho I be fallen, I shall arise; tho I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me. I will bear the indignation of the Lord, because I have sinned against him, until he plead my cause; then she that is my Bnemy shall be covered with shame, and mine eyes shall behold her troden down as

the mire of the ffreets.

(2) The Church of God is here called the great City, a Title which had been given to Babylon, in the 16, 17, and 18, Chapters Because the whole Earth went after Babylon, while the Church of God did hardly appear, being brought into a narrow compass, and to a small number: but now Babylon hath abandon'd the field, and appeareth no more; and now the Jews are brought again in, and the fulness of the Gentiles is entred into the Tents of Ferufalem, which being forced to stretch out her curtains by reason of the conversion of all nations, is therefore called that great City. This is exactly the little Stone in the Prophetic of Daniel, which was to become a great Mountain. And this Prophecy is to be fulfilled on the Earth before the day of judgment.

(3)'Tis said in the 24th verse, that the Nations of them which are saved, shall walk in the light of it, and the Kings of the Earth do bring their glory and their honor into it. Which can no way's be applied to the Church triumphant in heaven; but agrees unto her as she is victorious on the Earth over the sury of the Beast, and as she is in the enjoyment of her Millenmian tranquillity. It will be then, that the Prophecy of Isaiah will be sulfilled, chap. 49.

v. 22, 23. Behold I will lift up mine hand to the Gentiles, and set up my standard to the people; And they shall bring thy Sons in their arms, and thy Daughters shall be carried upon their shoulders. And Kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their Queens thy nursing Mothers; they shall bow down to thee with their face toward the Earth, and lick up

the duft of thy feet.

Moreover, the Church of God, as she shall be glorified in heaven, having been described in the beginning of the Chapter, as well as the trightful state of the damned is in the 8th verse, it is evident that in the 9. verse and forward, the Angel describeth a glory of the Church different from that of heaven, which can be no other save that of the Reign of the 1000 years.

Nor is there any doubt, but that this Ierufalem which St. John describes, is the very same with that whereof the Prophet Ezekiel hath given a description together with that of the Temple, and that there are very many things in that description, which cannot be perfectly understood, till after the conversion

of the lews.

#### A

# NEW SYSTEME

OF THE

# APOCALYPSE,

An Explanation of all the Visions
Of the

REVELATION of St. JOHN.

The SECOND Part.

#### I. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Throne, the 24. Elders, the Sea of Glass, and the 4 living Creatures.

REV. CHAP. 4.



He most difficult part would be vet to do, if the sen last Chapters of the Revelation, were not, as I have supposed, an explanation of the Visions contained in the eleven first.

So that we must have recourse to the Explications given in the first part of this work, if we would clearly see into the meaning of the Visions, that remain to be explained in the second.

v. 2. Behold I fam a Throne fet in heaven, and

one fate on the Throne.

v. 3. And be that fat, was to look upon, like a Tasper, and a Sardine flone, and berewas a Rain-

bow about the throne.

This is a lofty description of the Majesty of God. And his not being named, is an advancement of his Glory. For God said to Manoah, sudg chap. 13. v. 18. why askest shou after my name, seeing it is secret, or wonderful. The safper Stone, represents the unchangeablness and eternity of his Essence. The fiery Sardine, represents his inaccessible Majesty. And the Rainbow in heaven, signifies the unalterableness of his Covenant.

v. 4. And round about the Throne were 24 Seats, and upon the Seats I saw 14 Elders sizing, cloathed in white rannens, and they

had on their heads Crowns of gold.

These are the Pastors and Guides of the Church militant, under the name of the invelve Patriarchs of the Church of Israel, and of the twelve Aposses of the Christian Church, because it was in favour of the Church Militant that God revealed his Glory and Majesty to St. Iohn. The Title of Elder is a Title of dignity, whereof also the whiteness of their Garments, and their Crowns of Gold, are marks and indications. And this gives us ground to hope, that they who are Israelites after the Spirit, and who through a true faith follow

follow the doctrine of the Apostles, shall one day come to be advanced to a glory like unto this.

v. 5. And out of the throne proceeded lightnings, and thundrings, and voices, and there were seven lamps of fire burning before the throne, which are

the feven spirits of God.

This is a terrible threatning against the Enemies of Gods Church. The Seven Spirits are the Spirit himself, expressed by the number seven, which is a Mystical number, and which represents the variety, the unexpressible number and the persection of his Graces.

v. 6. And before the throne there was a Sea

of Glass like unto Chryftall.

In the Scripture Waters fignify people. And the Sea is a heap of waters. So that this is the Church composed of multitudes of people. But to distinguish her from other Societies of the world that are Muddy & filthy, she is compared to Crystal, which is as well pure, as it is Solid and transparent. She is said to be before the throne, because She is ever under the eye and care of her Creator, who carries her, as the Scripture elsewhere speaketh, engraven upon the palms of his bands, Isa. 49, 16.

And round about the throne, were four living Creatures, full of eyes before and behind.

v. 7. And the first living creature was like a Lion, and the 2d like a Calf, and the 3d had the face of a wan, and the 4th was like a slying Eagle.

v. 8. And the four living Creatures had each of

of them fix wings, and they were full of eyes within, and they rest not day nor night , saying, holy , holy , boly, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is,

and is to come.

These four living Creatures, are beyond all exception the same with those in the Vision of the Prophet Ezekiel, chap. 1. For that Prophet Riles them in his 10 chap. v. 5. Cherubims, which fignify Angels. These are then four chief Angels, as they are called in the 10 chap. of Daniel, v. 13. and they are elsewhere called Archangels, as having Angels under them. And thence it is faid, Rev. 15.7. that one of the four living Creatures, gave unto the feven Angels, feven Vials full of the wrath of God who livesh for ever & ever. Which cannot agree but to Archangels. These Archangels are represented by the number four, either with respect to the four paris of the world, according to which the four gates of the new Ierusalem are dispofed, which was represented by the Mystical Temple of Ezekiel: or else with respect to the four Empires, under which the Church of God hath been in subjection and afflieted.

In Ezektel these living Creatures are represented each of them having the four refemblances of a Lion, of an Ox, of a Man, and of an Eagle; but here each is represented as having but one; because Si. John saw them in a poflure of flanding, whereas Ezekiel faw them in a poslure of motion, together with their

wheels.

The Lion is an Emblem of invincible courage. rage. The Ox is a Symbole of strength and patience. The Man of meekness. And the Eagle of promptitude & swiftness. All which serve to declare the qualities of these Angels in their Execution of divine Orders. As their being full of eyes expressent the knowledg and wisdom wherewith they execute them.

V. 9. And when these four living Creatures give glory, and honor, and thanks to him that sat on the throne, who liveth for ever and ever.

V. to. The four and twenty Elders fall down before him that fat on the throne, and worship him that liveth for ever and ever, and cast their Crowns before the Throne, saying;

V. 11. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and honor, and power; for thou haft created all things, and for thy pleasure they are, and were

created.

Here we have the exact form of true Religion, and of lawful worship. The Myffical living Creatures do adore none but God; the 24 Elders do worship none besides the Lord; it is before him that they do alone bow; and it is only at his feet that they cast down their Crowns. 'Tis to him alone that they ascribe honor and glory, and they themselves affign the reason of it. For, say they, thou hast created Whence is it that the Holy Virgin is not here named, if She be also the object of Religion and of worship? And why ought we not to be content with that form of Adoration, which the Angels of Heaven practice; especially seeing we every day say, thy will be done in Earth as it is in Heaven?

More-

Moreover, the Scope of this Vision, is to affure Christians, that God will be alway's in the midst of his Church, whatsoever Eclipse does befall her, whether by Herefies or by perfecusions: And that there shall alway's be Belivers in the Earth, who shall worship the one only true God, in Spirit and truth, even as the Angels and the blessed do adore him in Heaven.

### II. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Sealed Book, which no Creature could open, save the Lion of the Tribe of Judah.

#### REV. CHAP. 5.

v. T. And I saw in the right hand of him that saten the throne, a Book written within and without, sealed with seven seals.

v. 2. And I faw a firong Augel proclaiming with a loud voice, who is worthy to open the Book, and

To loofe the Seals thereof.

v. 3. And no man in Heaven, nor in Earth, neisber under the Earth, was able to open the Book, neisher to look thereon.

This Book can be nothing else but the Aportal remarkable, which containeth every thing remarkable, that was to befall either the Roman

Roman Empire, or the Church of God. It is written within and without, for the same reason because within it containeth the destiny of the Church, and without the sate of the Roman Empire. The form of this Book consisteth in seven leaves rolled after such a tashion, that the second was shut up within the first, and so of the rest. The Seals denote the importance, the Authority, the stability, and the obscurity of the Visions

This darkness is such, that no Creature how honorable soever, could either open the Book or look into it. That is to say, who could so much as imagin the Events which it con-

taineth.

v. 5. And one of the Elders faith unto me, weep not, behold the Lion of the Tribe of Judah; the root of David, bath prevailed to open the Book, and

to loofe the Seals thereof.

But what no creature could do, Jesus Christ hath done. So St. Fohntells us at the very entrance, in that he begun by these terms chap. 1. V. I. The Revelation of Jefus Chrift, which God gave unso him to shew unto his fervants things which must shortly come to pass. Jefus Christ is here called a Lion because of his Refurrection, as he is a little afterward called a Lamb by reason of the sacrifice of his death. And a Lion of the Tribe of Judah, because he fprung from that I ribe according to the flesa. The Root of David, because the he be tru'ly Davids son according to his humane Nature, he is nevertheless Davids Father as well as his Lord, according to his Divinity. 111.

#### III. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Lamb with seven Horns, and Seven Eyes; and of his being worshipped.

REV. CHAP. 5. v.6, &c.

V. 6. And I beheld, & lo, in the midst of the Throne, and of the four living Creatures, and in the midst of the Elders, stood a Lamb as it had been slain, having seven Horns, & seven Eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God, sent forth into all the carth.

This Lamb is Jesus Christ, who tho risen, is here represented as dead before the Throne, to give us to understand, that the merit of his death, is alway's present before God, and that his sacrifice is of an eternal vertu'.

Horns, according to the prophetick stile; fignify glory and power, Psa. 75. 10. The Lamb is represented having Seven, which is a Myslick number, to signify that nothing can be added to his glory, and that his power hath no limits. The seven Eyes and seven Spirits, are of the same importance. And do denote an omniscient knowledg, and an immense wisdom, by which he is every where present,

and conducteth all events, as the foveraign

Arbiter and Disposer.

V. 8. And when he had taken the Book, the four living Creatures, and four and twenty Elders fell down before the Lamb, having every one of them Harps, and golden Vials full of Odours, which are the Prayers of Saints.

V.9. And they sung a new Song, saying, Thou art worthy to take the Book, and to open the Seals thereof; for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy Blood, out of every kindred, and

tongue, and people, and Nation.

V. 16. And haft made us unto our God Kings

and Priefts, Ge.

Here is the same worship given to Jesus Christ, by the four living Creatures, and by the four and twenty Elders, that in the preceding Chapter had been rendred to Him who created all things for his pleasure; which shews Christs being acknowledged for the true God by the sour living Creatures and by the 24. Elders.

The Harps which they have in their hands, are for the finging the praises of God; and the Vials full of odours, are for the invocating of him, which are the two Acts of Adora-

tion.

These Odours are called the prayers of the Saints, because the Incense offered by the Pricsts of old, were a Symbole of prayers, as appeareth in the 141. Pf- v. 2. Let my prayer be set forth before thee as Incense.

Some may possibly infer from hence, that the Saints who are in Heaven, do pray for those

on Earth, and that they do present unto God the prayers of such as are here in the world.

But this is to suppose, that the four and twenty Elders are in Heaven, and that the Saints spoken of in this passage, are to be understood of Souls received into Paradise, or, as men are used to speak in the world, of the Saints that are in Heaven: which is a supposition without any ground or foundation. For those believers that are in Heaven, are not in any part of the Bible called Saints, but only filed Blesed. Nor is it said here, that these 24 Elders are Bleffed. The Vifion is fo farfrom faying this, that it declareth the contrary; because the very same persons having Vials full of Odours, do fay, v. 10. Thou haft made us unto our God Kings and Priefts, and we shall reign on Earth. Which sheweth that they who offer up the prayers of the Saints that are on the Earth, are themselves likewise upon the Earth, and where they hope to Reign. So that the four and twenty Elders, do represent the Paffors and Guides of the Militam Church, who are faid to offer up Odours, by reason of their praying publickly for all the Congregations of Believers. And these Pastors are reprefented under the number of 24. by an allufion to the twelve Patriarchs of the Old Teltament, and the twelve Apostles of the New, as they were in the Vision of the foregoing Chap-

These 24. Elders, and the 4. living Creatures sing a new Song, saying, Thou are worthy to take the Book, and to open the Seals thereof, for thou hast redeemed us, &cc. Which words

feem

frem to give light to that saying of Jesus Christin the 13. Chap, of Mark v. 32. But of that day and bour of Judgment knoweth no man, no not the Angels which are in Heaven, neither the Son of man, but the Father. Then the Son as man knew it not, because he had not offered the Sacrifice of his death, for the satisfying Divine Justice; but now he knoweth both the day and the hour, and every thing that shall befal either the Church or the World, because he hath been sacrificed. Which is the reason of the four and twenty Elders saying unto him, Thou are more to appear the Book, and to loofs the Seals thereof; for thou bast

redeemed us.

It ought here to be carefully observed, that this New Song containeth the whole Mystery of Gospel worship. For here we have the dearn of Christ, which is the foundation of all; we have them whom his death bath redeemed; we have the fruits which believers receive by his Death, namely, the dignity of being Kings and Priests; and we have the Glory which accrueth to Jesus Christ himfelf. For he is thought worthy to know all the Secrets of providence, and to receive the Adoration of all Creatures, low, middle, and high. Which Adoration is here fet before us in a form that is most perfect, and which alone is that wherewith God is pleased, that which all the Angels with the four and twenty Elders publish aloud, that worthy is the Lamb that was flain to receive power, and riches, and wiscom, and firengeb, and honer,

honor, and glory, and blessing. This is moreover what every Creature in Heaven, and on Earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the Sea, say likewise in their turn: Blessing, and Honor, and Glory, and Power, be unto him that sittesh upon the Throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever. And the four living Creatures said, Amen, and the twenty four Elders fell down, and worshipped him that livesh for ever and ever.

It is repeated again, because it can never be said enough. All worship that is not conformable to this pattern, is unlawful and displeaseth God. Nor can we give the least worship to a Creature, whatsoever degree of glory it hath arrived at, without a departing from this divine model and falling into Idolatry. Here we have a Sentence that condemneth the worship of the Roman Church, in their addressing their Hymn's and their Prayers to Angels and to Saints.

#### IV. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Opening of the first seals.

REV. CHAP. 6.

AS to the Six Seals, of the opening whereof the fixth Chapter treateth, the four first differ from the swo other in swo things. One is, that at the opening of the four first there appear four Horsemen, & four living Creatures. The The other is, that at the opening of these, St. John is called upon, to consider the things which are there declared to be hereaster to come.

There is doubtless some reason for this difference, and this reason is in all probability nothing but this, namely, that every one of these four Seals, containeth things which respect the whole course of the prophetick History, both of the Roman Empire and of the Church; which the two following do not.

This reason appeareth to be true, in that in the first Vition of Zechariab, chap. 1. v 8. it is faid, that the men which the Prophet faw riding upon red, bay, and white Horses, were those, whom the Lord sent to and fro through the Earth. And in that the four living Creatures fignify (as we have proved) the four Archangels fet over the four parts of the world, which marketh Universality. And by confequence that the four first Seals, at the opening whereof they do appear, contain the things that respect the whole series of the Hiltory of the Roman Empire and of the Church. Which observation, if we duly attend unto, we shall the more clearly understand the opening of these Seals.

V. 1. And when the Lamb opened one of the Seals, i. c. the first; I heard one of the four living Creatures, (that is, the first) saying, as if it had been the voice of Thunder, Come and see.

V. 2. And I faw, and behold a white Horse, and heahat fat on him had a Bow, and a Crewn was

given unto bim, and be went forth conquering, and

to conquer,

This first living Creature is the Lion, whose Roaring is the most terrible voice of all the noises of Brutes. If the Lion dork Roar, shall we not tremble, saith one of the Prophets. It is compared also to the noise of Thunder, which is the thing of the world that is most

frightful to men.

This is exactly the preaching of the Gospel. They who preach it are Boanerges, Sons of Thunder; they carry dread along with them, wheresoever they are heard: Jews and Gentiles were equally frighted at the beginning, and the Papal Kingdom doth dread nothing so much at this day. Which is the reason that the Pope and his Clergy use all the power and industry that they are able, to stiffle this voice in all places; but it is in vain. The Gospel hath been victorious over Iews and Gentiles, and will be so over the Papal Empire.

This is what is promised to the man upon the white Horse, going forth conquering and to conquer. For this Man is Iesus Christ, the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, who hath overcome. He established his Gospel through the whole Pagan Roman Empire. The worshippers of false Gods, being pierced by the Arrows of our Saviour, became converted to the Faith. And he will do the same to the Papal Roman

Empire.

V. .. And when he had opened the second Seal, I beard the second living Creature say, come, and see.

V. 4. And there went out another Horse shat was red, and power was given unto him that fat thereon, to take peace from the Earth, and that they should kill one another: and there was given unto

him a great Sword.

This second living Creature, is the Ox, the Symbole of patience, and of being defigned for flaughter; which denoteth the perfecutions, which believers, who are the Mystical Sheep of Jesus Christ, were to fuffer.

And he that fat upon this red Horse, is no other than Satan, the red Dragon, that Murderer from the beginning; who is armed with a Sword, to prefage the Blood, which for the sake of the Gospel, and to hinder the victories of Jesus Christ, he should shed through the whole extent both of the Pagan

and Papal Empire.

V.s. And when he had opened the third Seal, I beard the third living Creature fay, come, and fee; and I beheld, and lo, a black Horfe, or by that fat on him had a pair of Ballances in his pand. The word in the Original fignifies a Yoak, as well as a Ballance. And that it ought to be here translated a Yoak, the sequel doth demonstrate.

V. 6. And I heard a voice in the midst of the four living Creatures , fay, a measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny, and fee show hurt not the Oyl and the Wine. This undoubtedly denoteth a great plenty of all things necessary to the comfort of life. Which sheweth that this Horseman carrieth a Yoak, not a Ballance. Here

Here is indeed a change from white to black. The first Horseman, who sat upon the white Horse, to wit Jesus Christ, spread the light of his Gospel, in order to cstablish a spiritual Religion, which consisteth in worshipping God in Spirit and in Truth; as he told the Woman of Samaria, that the time would suddenly come, that there should be a Religion free from the Yoak of the Ceremonies of the ancient Law, Ioh. 4. 23. But he who appears sitting upon the black Horse, to wit Satan, hath spread darkness of Errors, and hath founded a carnal Religion, that confisteth in bodily service, in Jewish and Heathenish Ceremonies, in Altars, external Services, Washings, Abstinences, Fastings, Images, and Relicks, &c. which hath made a Yoak a thousand fold heavier than all the Ceremonial Observances of the Law, which St. Paul called a Yoak of Bondage, Gal. 5. 1. and which St. Peter fays, were a Yoak that neither we nor our Fathers were able to bear, Act. IS: 10.

This is what fell out under the Christian Empetors. For the Devil seeing that persecutions could not stop the conquests of him that sat on the white Horse, nor hinder the course of the Gospels victories; he took another way, and bethought himself of a new Stratagem. And brought into the Church the Customes and Ceremonies of the Heathen, under the plausible pretence of drawing the Pagans over to the Christian R ligion, by means of the conformity of the Ceremonies

of the one with the other. To which the prosperity of the Church as that time did wonderfully contribute, plenty and wealth having so lulled the Pastors into sleep, that while they slumber'd, the Enemy somed his tares

in the Field of the Lord.

'Tis the property of great prosperity to corrupt Souls. Ease and plenty have been always fatal to godliness. Whereas on the contrary, affliction and poverty, have been at all times fure and faithful guards of Religion. St. Augustin, who lived in the fifth Age, complains that in his time, they despised many of the Commands of the Sacred Scriptures, and that Superflition had universally so prevailed, that if any one bad touched the ground with his bare foot during the week wherein he was bapsized, he was more severely rebuked, than if be had been drunk; and that the Christian Religion, which God in his mercy would have to be free, and to confift of a very few Ceremonies, was become so loaded with servile burdens, that the condition of the fews of old, was much more tolerable than that of Christians. Because the Iews had been subjected to a bondage of the Law of God, but that in the place of this the Christians were brought under bondage to humane Inventions. This is the complaint which that Doctor makes in the 19 Chapt, of his 119. E. pistle to Ianuarius. And this complaint doth most clearly explain that sense which we have given of the Yoak, which he on the black Horse had in his hand.

'Tis the plenty which the Roman Prelates do at this day enjoy, of Wheat, of Wine, of Barley,

Barley, and of Oyl, which caufeth that every thing in their Religion is carnal, and that it is a greater fin to transgress the commands of the Church, than to break the commands of God; & that they who do work on a holy day, or who eat Flesh in Lent, or on Friday, are accounted more guilty, than they who commit adultery, theft, or murther. Before the time of this abundance and prosperity, and before the Reign of Constantin, there was nothing of this Yoak known. In advertity they hearkned to the voice of God; but in prosperity they hearken only to the voice of man. Because it is easier to obey man, than God. It is much easier to abstain from some fort of meats, than to forbear the pleasures of luxury; to bow before an Image, and to repeat a prayer by rote, and without minding what they fay, than to worship God in Spirit, &c.

And therefore the living Creature who faid to St. Iohn at the opening of the Third Seal, come and fee, appeared under the refemblance of a man; because it is certain, that they are humane Inventions and Traditions, which are the matter, whereofunder the Prosperity of the Church, this Yoak is

composed.

V.7. And when he had opened the fourth Scal, I heard the voice of the fourth living Creature, fay,

come and see.

V. 8. And I looked, and behold a pale Horses and his name that sat on him, was Death, and Hell sollowed with him, and power was given unto them

them over the fourth part of the Earth, to kill with Sword, and with Hunger, and with death, and

with the Beafts of the Earth.

This fallow or pale Horse, upon which Death and Hell, or the Grave sat (for the word in the original signifies most usually the Grave in Scripture) does very justly follow the red Horse with his persecutions, and the black Horse with his Yoak of Humane Traditions. It being righteous with God to afflict and overwhelm those who persecute his Gospel; and to pour out the plagues of his vengeance upon them, who prefer mens commands, to his sacred Laws.

The History both of the Church and of the Empire, give so many examples of this vengeance of God, partly by the Sword, partly by Famin, partly by Pestilence, and partly by the inundation of Barbarous Nations, designed here by the Beasts of the Earth; that we need seek for no other Commentary, in order to the understanding of this fourth

Seal.

The Eagle, which is the fourth living Greature, and which appeareth at the opening of this Seal, is a presage of this divine vengeance, forasmuch as it is a Scripture maxim, that the Eagles do gather this her where the Carcase is, Matth. 24. 28.

And if the plagues of God overtake only a fourth part of the Earth, it is an effect of his goodness to spare the greatest part, and there-

by to invite them to repentance.

V. 9. And when be had opened the fifth Scal,

I faw under the Altar the Souls of them that were flamfor the Word of God, and for the Testimony

which they bold.

V. 10. And they cryed with a loud voice, faying, how long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judg and avenge our Blood on them that dwell on the Earth?

V. II. And white Robes were given unto every one of them, and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season, until their sellow Servants also, and their Bretheren that should be killed as they were, should be sulfilled.

At the opening of this Seal, there appeareth neither Horse, nor living Creature, as there did at the opening of the former; because there is nothing new here, this Seal being only an Explication of the Second, of that of the red Horse, which presaged the persecutions of the Church. So that this Vision stands in no need of an Interpreter, because it only represents the sufferings of those, who had been killed for the Word of God, and the Glory wherewith they are crowned in Heaven, together with the efficacy of the voice of their Blood, which cryeth as Abels's did.

It is nevertheless true, that the same Seal does foretel the sufferings that were to come, as it had expressed the sufferings that were past. For the Martyrs having demanded, bow long Lord ere thou avenge our Blood? It was answered unto them, that they should yet rest for a little season, until their fellow Servants also, and their Bretheren that should be killed as they were,

should

should be fulfilled. So that as the complaint of the Marryrs, expresseth the persecutions of the Church under the Pagan Emperors; the answer is a prediction of the sufferings, which the Church was to undergo, under the Papal

Antichristian Kingdom.

Moreover, we may here observe, who it is that is a true Martyr, They are those who are flain for the Word of God. So that this Title cannot be denyed to Protestants; because it is only out of hatred to their Religion, that they are killed. Nor are they put to death for any other cause, but for the Word of God. and for the holding that their Religion is certain, supported by a Soveraign and Divine Authority, & tull and sufficient for Salvation. And is not the maintaining the rights and perfections of Gods Word, a maintaining of Gods cause? Is it not to die for Jesus Christ, to suffer death because they will not consent to the injuries which the Papists do to his Gospel?

V. 12. And I beheld when he had opened the fixth Seal, and lo, there was a great Earth-quake, and the Sun became black as sackeloth of Hair, and

the Moon became as Blood.

V. 13. And the Stars of Heaven fell unto the Earth, even as a Fig tree casteth her untimely Figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind.

.V. 14. And the Heaven departed as a Scrowl when it is rolled together, and every Mountain

and Island were moved out of their places.

V. 15. And the Kings of the Earth, and the great men, and therich men, and the chief Captains,

and the mighty men, and every Bondman, and every ... Freeman hid themselves in the dens, and in the rocks .

of the Mountains.

V. 16. And faid to the Mountains and Rocks, fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that fitteth on the Throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb.

V. 17. For the great day of his wrath is come,

and who shall be able to fland?

There appeareth not here any Horseman, nor any living Creature, no more than there did at the opening of the fifth Seal; and the reason is, because what is concealed under this Seal, extendeth not through the whole course of the History of the Roman Empire, and of the Church of God. Seeing that which is comprehended under this Seal, is only one of the Revolutions that was to befall the Roman Empire. There were three changes to overtake it. By the first, it was to pass from Paganism to pure and uncorrupted Christianity. By the second, it was to pass from pure and fimple Christianity, to a Chriflianity mixed and corrupted; which is no other thing but Antichriftianism or Popery. And by the third, it is to pass and return from Christianity corrupted, and from Popery, to a Christianity that is pure, and freed from all the Errors and Superstitions of Antichrift. This last change will be under and upon the effusion of the Vials; and the Reformation that was made the last Age, is a fample and earnest of it. The Second was to appear under the Trumpers. And the first was that

that which came to pass under this fixeb

Sial.

In all the changes, there is spoken of the Heaven, of the Sun, of the Moon, of the Stars, of the Sea, of Earthquakes, of the removing of Mountains; because it is the stile of the Prophets, to express Revolutions which fall out in the world with reference to Religion, in terms that agree to a change in the whole Universe. Thus the Apostle St. Peter, Ad. 2. 14. &c. applyeth the Prophecy of Ioel, to the establishment which God begun to give unto the Christian Religion by the pouring forth of the Holy Ghoit. In that day I will pour out of my Spirit upon all Flesh, and on my Servants, and on my Hundmaident, and they shall prophely; and I will show wonders in Heaven above, and figns in the Earth beneath, Blood and Fire, and Vapours of Smook; the Sun shall be turned into darkness, and the Moon into Blood.

Tis not probable, that the Holy Spirit should omit that memorable change, which befel the Empire when the Emperors were no more Heather Persecutors, but Christian Favourers of the Gospel, which if it be not comprehended under this Seal, there is not the Footstep or mention of it in the whole Revela-

tion.

And withal, that Event doth accord the best of the World with this Vision. For if the Enemies of Christs name appear here associated, desperate, hiding themselves in the Mountains, and crying to the Rocks, fall on us, and hide us from the Wrath of the Lamb; all

this accordeth admirably with the Event." For History recounts unto us, how the Judgments of God, tell atter a terrible manner upon the five last Heathen Emperors, who had perfecuted the Christians with an unbridled rage. Diocletian and Maximian voluntarily laid down the Imperial Dignity, being pressed to it by the sole remorse of their Consciences, which gave them no quiet. Maxentius was thrown headlong from the Milvian Bridg into the Tyber, and in that very place where he had laid an Ambush for Conflantin. Maximin, who had pulled out the Eyes of Christians, lost his own Eyes by a disease that was as loathsome as it was painful, and Lieinius was murthered by the Garrison of Thesalonica. After that Constantin was arrived at the Empire, all the Edicts against the Christians were repealed; the Christian Religion was established by publick Authority; the Idolatrous Temples were either pulled down, or consecrated to the service of the true God; their Altars were overthrown; and the Heathens being stript of all Honors, were fent into the Villages, from whence they came to be stiled Pagans, that is, Inhabitants of the Villages, a Title by which the Christians had been denominated before.

### V. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the four Angels, that withheld the four Winds; and of the Angel that had the Seal of the living God.

#### REV. CHAP. 7.

V. I. After these things, I saw four Angels standing on the four corners of the Earth, bolding the four Windsof the Earth, that the Wind should not blow on the Earth, nor on the Sea, nor on any Tree.

V. 2. And I saw another Angel ascending from the East, having the Seal of the living God; and he cried with a loud voice to the four Angels, to whom it was given to hurt the Earth and the Sea.

V. 3. Hurt not the Earth, neither the Sea, nor the Trees, till we have sealed the Servants of our God in their foreheads-

I f those four Angels be good Angels, them the withholding the four Winds, must be something likewise that is good. And that they are good Angels, appeareth from thence, because the Angel that had the Seal of the living God, spake unto them as Angels of God. Hurs not, says he, the Earth, neither the Sta, nor the Trees, until we have sealed the Ser-

vants of our God in their Foreheads. For he doth not simply call them the Servants of God, as he would have done, had he been speaking to Angels of Satan, but he calls them the Angels of Our God; thereby acknowledging them for Angels, who together with himself could say, Our God, which the evil Angels do not say, neither

can they.

We must therefore inquire, what good thing this is, that the with holding of the Winds doth signify. And without doubt it signifies Peace and Tranquillity, forasimuch as the Wind is that which troubleth the Sea, and agitateth the Air. The holding of the four Winds, doth then signify an universal Peace in the Empire, and in the Church; nor can it be denied, but that there was such a Tranquillity, during the Reign of Constamin. For neither was the Church persecuted during his Reign, nor was the Empire molested with any War, either intestine or forraign, after the tragical death of Lieinins.

But what damage could an intire and univerfal Peace bring to the Church? It is certain, that such a blessing could not directly and of it self, do any hurt; but it produced a great deal of mischief by accident, and through the abuse that was made of it. The calm, which the Conversion of Constantin procured to the Church, corrupted her. For the Christian Emperors having heapt riches and honors upon the Church, She became carnal, She opened a gate to Heresies, to Su-

perstitions;

persistions, to Idolarry, and to Tyranny; so that at last She is become that Babylon, upon which the Vials of Gods wrath are to be

poured forth.

This corruption will be seen, both in its Birth, in its Growth, and in its Fulness under the Trumpets. But yet so that this general corruption of the Christian Church could not hinder, but that God preserved a certain number of true Worshippers, as a Remnant of bis Grace. And this is the Remnant, which the Angel that had the Seal of God, declareth unto the other Angels, that he was going to mark, in order to their being preserved from the general corruption, as so many Lots in Scalom, and as so many Daniels in Ba-

bylon.

And that this was not a created Angel, but the Angel who was the Creator, to wit, Jefus Christ, there is no cause to question. For he could be no other, than he who is called the Angel of Gods Council, Isa. 63.9. the Angel of his Covenant, Malach. 3. 1. and He who is called the Eternal, Gen. 18. 31. It is He indeed who hath the Seal of God, whereby to mark the Elect: and this Seal is the Holy Spirit, which he giveth unto us, I Joh. 3. 24. 1 Joh. 4. 13. that whereby, as St. Paul faith, we are sealed unto the day of Redemption, Eph 3. 30. So that this Angel can be none elfe but the Son of God, because it is he alone who Sendeth the Spirit, Joh. 16. 7. and who knoweth . all the Sheep whom the Father had given unto him, Joh. 10, 14.

## VI. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the hundred forty and four thousand, which were sealed of the Tribes of Israel.

#### REV. CHAP. 7.

V. 4. And I heard the number of them which were scaled: and there were scaled 144000. of all the Tribes of the Children of Israel.

V. s. Of the Tribe of Judah were fealed twelve

thousand; of the Tribe of Ruben, &c.

17 E have in the 16. Illustration of the first W Part, affigned the Reason why the Elect are defigned by the number of 144000. so that all which remaineth to be done here, is to enquire why there are twelve thousand faid to be sealed out of every Tribe. And this is first, because the Church of Israel is the Stock, and the Christian Church, made up of Gentiles, is the Graft, inoculated into that of Israel. Whence it is that Christians are called by St. Paul, the Ifrael of God, and Ifrael after the Spirit. Ifrael is the Father, and Christians are the Children, who bear their Fathers Name, Secondly, it is to shew, that however implacable the wrath of God against the Jews may feem to be, even after it hath been avenging it felf upon them (as I may fay) for thefe fix= teen

teen hundred years; yet he hath not forgotten them, but will one day call them, will rake away the Vail of Moses that is upon their heart, and which hindreth them for acknowledging Jesus Christ, and he will convert them Joseph did not reveal himself to his Bretheren the first time that he appeared to them. Iesus Christ carried it after the same manner, the first time that he came to the Jews. He came to bis own, but his own received him not. But Iofeph discovered himself to his Bretheren at the second time, when he came among them; and that interview was full of endearedness; his Bretheren continued with him, and had the best part of the Land of Egypt affigned them to dwell in. It will be after the same manner, when Christ shall manifest himself the second time to the Jews; he will enrich them with the light of his Grace, and heap upon them his bleffings. For as St. Paul speaketh after one of the Prophets, There shall come out of Sion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from lacob, and so all Ifrael shall be faved, Rom. 11. 26. The honor which God doth the Children of Ifrael, in defigning the Elect of God by the names of their Tribes, is a confirmation of this prediction of St. Paul and of the Propher.

These sealed ones, are the same with those spoken of Chap. 14. v. 1. with this difference notwithstanding, that they are mentioned there, in order to be praised for having been faithful to the Lamb, while all the inhabitants of the world went after the Brass; but they

are here spoken of before hand, in token that they were to be preserved from the general corruption that was foretold, and which

was threatned by the Trumpets.

They weary themselves in vain, who go about to feek for a reason, why there is no mention here of the Tribe of Dan. Seeing tho it be not mentioned in this place, yet it is both mentioned, and that first in the 48. of Exchiel, where he treats of the new division. of the Land of Canaan; and in the enumeration which the Prophet makes of the Gates of the new Ferusalem, which is at the bottom the same which St. Iohn describes Chap. 21: where there is one Gate for the Tribe of Dan. This observation serveth to overthrow all the reasons, which are alledged for this omission. Nor are we to seek for any other reason of it, but this, that the Holy Spirit would retain the number of twelve, because of a reference to the twelve Apostles, as hath been already suggested in the forementioned Illuftration.

And whereas it is said, that the 144000. are sealed in their Foreheads; that implieth, that the Elect shall make an open profession of the Doctrine of the twelve Apostles, who are the twelve Patriarchs of the Christian Church. They are in their Hearts sealed of the Spirit, but outwardly they have no other Mark, save that of the profession of the pure Doctrine of the Apostles. By the Mark that is in their Hearts, they are known of God; and by that in their Foreheads, they are known of men.

VII.

# VII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Multitude, which no man could number, that Stood before the Lamb with Palms; of their felicity; and whence they came.

#### REV. CHAP. 7.

V.9. After this I beheld, and lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all Nations; and kindreds, and people, and tongues, flood beforethe throne, and before the Lamb, clocked with white-Robes, and Palms in their hands.

V. 10. And they cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which fistesh upon the Throne

and unto the Lamb.

V. 11. And all the Angels &c.

V. 12. Saying, Amen: Blessing, and Glory, and Wisdom, and Thankspiving & Honor, and Power, & Might be unto our God for Ever and Ever. Amen.

V. 13. And one of the Elders answered, faying unto me, what are these which are arayed in white

Robes? and whence are they?

V. 14. And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest. And he said to me, these are they which came out of great Tribulation, and have washed their Robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

V. 15. Therefore are they before the Throne of God, and serve him day and night in his Temple 2

Temple: and he that fitteth on the Throne shall dwell among them.

V. 16. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the Sun light on them,

nor any heat.

V. 17. For the Lamb, which is in the midft of the Throne, shall feed them, and shall lead shem unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their Eyes.

This multitude that could not be numbred, are the companions of those Souls, who cried under the fifth Seal, How long O Lord, before thou avenge our blood? and white Robes were given unto them; and it was said unto them, that shey should rest yet for a little seafon, untill their fellow servants also, and their bretheren that should be killed as they were, should

be fulfilled, chap. 6. v. 10, 11.

These Martyrs are represented innumerable, and there are two reasons intimated for it. First, because they were of all Nations, kindreds, people, and Tongues. 2ly, because they were come out of great Tribulation. And this great Tribulation, is so called from the long duration of it. Nor could it be otherway's, for that it was to continue as long as the Papal Kingdom, namely two and fourty months, or a 1260 day's, which are 1200 years, as we shall afterwards see.

They are represented clothed in white Robes, as they under the fifth Seal were; to intimate both their dignity and their Joy. But besides this, they are represented standing before the

Throne

Throne and before the Lamb, with Palms in their bands; whereas they under the fifib Seat were represented under the Altar, and without The reason of that difference is this, because under the fish Seal, the Enemies of the Martyrs had the upper hand of them, and persecuted their memories to that degree, as to dig their bodies out of the ground, and to throw their ashes into the wind, as accounting them an abominable crew; whereas in the place of that, thefe here, (their great Tribulation's being finished, and the 1260 years expired, and the Beast and the false Prophet being cast into the bottomless pit;) are represented standing before the Throne of God, and with Palms in their hands, as conquerors over all their Enemies. They shall be acknowledged bleffed in Heaven; and fuch who after the End of this Tribulation shall be found on the Earth, walking in their faith, shall Reign with Christ a thousand years.

So that the Holy Spirit doth by way of Anticipation describe here the selicity of the Church of God on the Earth, (whereof we have spoken upon the Subject of the sirst Resurrection) that the terrible calamity which is to be represented under the Trumpets, might not discourage believers, being strengthened and fortified before hand by a promise of the victory, which the Church shall at last

obtain over her Enemies.

The Prophet Isaiah hath promised the same happiness to the Church of Israel. For he hath said, chap. 25. v. 8. that God will wipe away.

v. 10. shat shey shall not bunger , nor shirft, neither

shall the heat nor Sun imite them.

'Tis likewise to the Church made up of Iems and Geniles, that the Holy Spirit doth here promise the same selicity. The Terms used by Isaiah, do equally agree with the happiness in Heaven for the Souls of the Martyr's; and with the happiness on Earth, for those who shall have part in the first Resurrection, and who shall Reign a thousand years.

# VIII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Silence in Heaven for half an bour.

#### REV. CHAP. 8.

V. I. And when he had opened the Seventh' Seal, there was filence in Heaven about the space of bulf anhour.

V. 2. And I faw the Seven Angels which flood before God, and to them were given seven Trum-

Dets.

A Fter shat the Idolatry of the Roman Empire was overthrown, and after that the Christian Religion was established by publick Authority, and that an end was put to persecution, St. Iohn saw heresies and superstitions breaking in upon the Church. But this did not

come to pass immediately; there was a space. before, that had the face of a peace or truce. In a word, there was a short intervall: That is it, which had been already represented by the holding back of the four winds, whereof we have spoken in the fifth Illustration; And it is the same which is represented by the filence, mentioned here at the opening of the 7th Seal. For when no wind blows, there is a general calm: And a great filence in the Air, which is called Heaven in Scripture. But in this place, Heaven fignifies the Church; and Silence denoteth the peace that was established under the Reign of Conflantin. Called a Silence for balf anbour, because that peace continued only for a few years. So that if the bolding the winds from blowing, fignifies a general peace; the Silence for half an bour, marks the short while that it lasted.

## IX. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the seven Angels with the seven Trumpets; and of the Angel who cast the Censer into the Earth.

#### REV. CHAP. 8.

V. 2. And I saw the seven Angels which flood before God, and to them were given seven Trumpets.

V. 3. And another Angel came and stood at the

the Altar, having a golden Censer, and there was given unto him much incense, that he should offer it with the prayers of all Saints upon the golden Altar, which was before the Throne.

V. 4. And the Smoke of the Incense, which came with the prayers of the Saints, ascended up before

Ged out of the Angels band.

V. 5. And the Angel took the Censer, and filled it with fire of the Altar, and cast it into the Earth; and there were voyces, and thundrings, aud lighnings, and an Earthquake.

T Rumpers were used under the Law for two uses! One was for War, and to encourage the people to fight. The other was for peace, and to itir up the people to a holy rejoicing. Those spoken of here are of the first sort.

The Seven Angels, are the denouncers of those Evils, which God was to pour out upon the Church, to punish her decay in zeal

and Charity.

The other Angel, who stood before the Golden Alsar with a Golden Censer, is Jesus Christ, that appeared in the 7. Chap. with the Seal of God, and appeareth now as a Priest with a Censer, that is to say, as an Intercessor. And his Intercesson appeareth here with two different effects, one for his people, in obtaining their prayers to be accepted, and his giving value to them is figured by incense. The other, against false Christians, upon whom he scattereth fire from off the Altar. This is the fire of division, whereof Christ speaks Luke

Luke 12.49, 51. I am come to fend fire on the earth. Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on Earth? I tell you nay; but rather division.

'Tis said, that this fire was taken off the Altar: because it was to be kindled in a Church destitute of zeal and charity; and because this fire of division was to be about Religion, as the subject of it, and by reason that Jesus Christ was to be the cause of it, or at least the

pretence.

The voices, thundrings, lightnings, and Earthquake, that ensued upon the Scattering of this fire, do plainly represent the strifes, quarrels, and troubles, which under the Reign of Constantin and his Successors, broke out among the Bishops and Pastors. Who being given up to covetousness, luxury and ambition, raised such troubles, as shook the Christian Religion, and opened a door to Antichristianian, which did appear under the Trumpets.

#### X. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the first Trumpet; and of the Hail, Fire, and Blood.

#### REV. CHAP. 8.

V. 1. And the seven Angels which had the Seven Trumpets, prepared themselves to sound.
V. 7. And the first Angel sounded, and there

there followed bail and fire mingled with blood, and they were cast upon the Earth, and the shird part of the Trees was burnt up, and all green Grass was burnt up.

WE find not in History any change that befell the Church, so near to the wind-holding the winds, and to the Silence for half an hour, i e. so near to the peaceable Reign of Constantin, which either more opened a door to Antichristianism, or which better correspondent to this Hail, to this fire, and to this blood, caused by this first Trumpet, than that so much noted Heresie of Arius.

(1) Arianism begun to lift up its head under the Reign of Constantin. The Church had no sooner peace, than the Devil let loose this

Heretick to trouble her.

(2) This Heresie insected the whole Empire. The world, saith St. Ierom, trembleth and is amased to see it self become Arian. It lasted near three bundred years. Many Councils were assembled to stop its course. And it was in these Councils, that the Bishop of Rome laid the foundation of that Supremacy, which made him afterward to be considered and seared, as the Head, the judg, and the absolute Monarch both of the world and of the Church.

(3) The bail, the fire, and the blood, do admirably agree to that Herefie. 'Tis called Hail, by reason both of its violence and of the noise which it made, and, because of the barrenness and coldness which it begot in mens hearts, out of which it drove away

godli-

godliness and charity. 'Tis stiled Fire, because of the contentions which it kindled. And it is called Blood, by reason of the bloody persecutions which it raised. And whereas she shird part of the Trees and every green Herb, are faid to have been burnt up; it is because more than one half of the Paffors, who are defigned by Trees, and the generality of the people, fignified by all green Grass, were infected with

### XI. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the second Trumpet. A Mountain Burning cast into the Sea, and a third part of it became Blood.

#### REV. CHAP. 8.

V. 8. And the second Angel sounded, and as it were a great Mountain burning with fire, was caft into the Sea, and the third part of the Sea became blood.

V. 9. And ibe third part of the Creatures which were in the Sea and bad life, died, and the third part of the Ships were deftroyed.

Is certain, that Mountains do in the language of the Prophets fignify the Kingdoms of the Earth. I'hus Mount Sion fignifieth the Church, which is the Kingdom of God.

And

And thus 'tis said Isaiab chap. 2. v. 14. that the day of the Lord shall be against all the high Mountains; that is, against all Nations tho' never so fierce, and against all Kingdoms how

powerful foever.

So that this burning Mountain thrown into the Sea, cannot be better explained; than of the Nations of the Goths, Vifigoths, Offrogoths, Vandal's, and Gepid's, that under the Reign of Valens about the year 378. broke in like an inundation upon the Roman Empire, destroyed Rome; and who abolished the very Name of the Roman Empire in the West, about the year \$47.

These Nations are stiled a burning Moun-

swiftness.

This Mountain was cast into the Sea, because it was an effect of the wrath of God, that these Nations broke in upon the Roman Empire, which was a great Sea, a heap of many peoples, which the Scripture useth to ex-

press by waters.

Now this burning Mountain is not said to dry up the Sea, tho that be the proper effect of fire; but it is said to have caused the third part of the Sea to become blood; the H. Spirit having a respect to what is here signified by this Mountain, namely, the fierce and bloody humour of these Nations, who drowned a part of the Roman Empire in blood, insected the people of this Empire with Errors, and destroyed a part of its Civies, designed here by Ships.

#### XII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the third Trumpet. A great Star fell from Heaven.

#### REV. CHAP. VIII.

V. 10. And the third Angel founded, and there fell a great Star from heaven, burning as it were a Lamp; and it fell upon the third part of the Rivers, and upon the Fountains of Waters.

V. 11. And the Name of the Star is called Worm-wood; and the third part of the waters became Worm-wood; and many men died of the waters, because they were made bitter.

C Eeing Jesus Christ hath in the first chap. Dv. 20. expounded the seven Stars which he had in his right hand, to represent Paflors; it must necessarily be, that by the Star spoken of here, some Bishop or Pastor should be intended. And forasmuch as it is a great Star, it must be a great Bishop that is delign. ed, and the Paffor of some Church which men esteem'd to be the most eminent. So that this Bishop, is without doubt he of Rome; who from the very beginning was lookt upon as above others, by reason of the City which was the Seat of the Empire, and confequently the Lady and Mistrifs of all other Cities. This was the ground of the precedency granted to that Buhop, as appears

pears both by the Council of Calcedon, and

by the second Council of Constantinople.

Among the Bishops of Rome, Gregory the first is particularly here represented by this great Star. And that not only because he was Itiled great, but because he truly fell from Heaven, through abandoning the care of heavenly things, to purfue and cleave to those of the Earth. This we may the rather believe, because he gives this account of himself in the fifth Epifile of his first Book, writing to Theorifia, the Emperors Sifter. Under the Colour, fays he, of a Bisboprick, I am funk into the world; and am become more enflaved to the cares of the Earth, than ever I was when but a Laick person. Since I was outwardly advanced, I am inwardly fallen. And I bewaile my own flate, as being thus driven from the presence of my Creator. He writthe same to Anastasius Bishop of Ansioch; namely, that he was fo depressed by the load of multiplicity of affairs, that he could not raife bis mind to heavenly things.

The fall of this Gregory the Great does yet more appear, in that it was he who changed the Service of the Church, into that which from his name is called to this day the Gregorian. Twas he likewise who most blasphemously equalled the four first Councils to the four Gospels; and who in his four Books of Dialogues brought the belief of Purgatory into

the Church.

But we are to take care, that we do not restrain our selves only to one Bishop. This great Star is to be taken as representing colle-

dively all the Bishops of Rome, fince they first begun to depart from the Truth, and from Christian Humility. And indeed before Gregory the Great; Mark, who was elected Pope anno 335. did so highly exalt the Rights of the Sea of Rome, that he had the confidence to write to the Bishops of Egyps, in these prophane words, that follow. The Roman Church bath forever been without a Spot, and through the Grace of God and the protection of St. Peters forever shall be fo. For, fays he, the Lord spake thus to the Prince of the Apoftles; Peter, I have prayed for thee, that thy Faish do not fail. Julius I. took upon him by his own meer Authority, to re establish several Oriental Bishops that had been justly deposed. Liberius by subscribing to the condemnation of St. Albanafius, subscribed to Arianism, which drew upon him the curses of St. Hilary. After the death of Liberius, Damafius, and Urficinus, caused fuch an effusion of blood by their struglings for the Roman Chair, that Ammianus Marcellinus, a Heathen Author reports, that in ebe Temple where the Election of Damasus was held, there were 1 ; 7. flain at one time. The greatest persons among the Heathen coveted the grandure of the Popes; fo that the Pagan Pritextatus being defigned Conful, offered to Damafus to turn Christian upon condition that he might be made Pope. Siricius who succeeded to Damajus forbid Ecclefiastical Persons to marry, shametully perverting to that purpose the words of St. Paul, Rom. 8. 8. they who are in the flesh, connot please God. After Gregory I. Boniface III. assumed

affumed the Title of Universal Bishop. Boniface IV, who fucceeded to him, confecrated the Pantheon to the bleffed Virgin, and to all the Saints; having been before a Temple dedicated to Cybele and to all the Heathen Gods. And the Monastick life became so highly valued and advanced under all these Popes, that they taught it to be the true Evangelick way of living, and the most fure means of salvation. These Doctrines together with others added by the Bishops of Rome, and which they either themselves invented, or else authorifed and decreed; made them to be this Wormwood, that hath corrupted the faving Doctrine, and which hath rendred all the Waters of Grace, and the Fountains of Salvation, bitter.

### XIII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the fourth Trumpet. The third part of the Sun, and of the Moon, and of the Stars smitten.

# REV. CHAP. VIII.

V. 12. And the fourth Angel sounded, and the third part of the Sun was sni ten; and the third part of the Stars, so as the third part of them was darkned; and the day shone not for a third part of it, and the night likewise.

THE

THE wo denounced by this fourth Trumpet, hath two Characters. The one is Error and Superstition; in that the Fountains of light are so strongely changed. The other is Violence and Force, because these Sources of light are smitten. For the Term of Smiting is often used in the Scripture to signify killing and destroying. As in Deut. chap. 4. v. 46. Fos. chap. 8. v. 22. I Kings chap. 15. v. 29. and elsewhere.

These two characters do perfectly agree to the Religion of the Mahometans. The Error in it is most palpable, in that it denieth both Christs Divinity, and the merit of his death, and in that it promiseth such a felicity in the life to come, as can be pleasing to none, save

unto Souls funk into fentuality.

And its Violence is so well known, that all who have heard of Mahomet, do know that that Impostor boasted the being sent by God with a Sword, to force the belief of his Religion. And the event was according, for within the space of 40. years after Mahomets death; his four Successors, Ebubeker, Othmar, Osman, and Haly, whom they stile Gods, four sharp Swords, planted that abominable Religion by force of Arms, in Syria, Palesline, Egypt, Mesoporamia, Persia, Africk, Barbary, and Numidia.

It was in the year 612. that Mahomet published his damnable Errors, which is another character, whereby to adjust it with the Wo of this fourth Trumpet. For the Bishop of Rome was already fallen under the third. These are

the two Enemies of the Christian Religion; the one a hidden Enemy, and the other an avoired. The one established himself as a Fox, the other as a Lion. The one assaulted Religion in the West; the other in the East. The Bishop of Rome begun to fall away in the fourth Age; Mahomet appeared in the seventh. His abominable Religion sollowed the fall of the Roman Bishop; as the Wo of the sourch Trampet tolloweth the Woof the third.

#### XIV. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the fifth Trumpet. The Key of the bottomless Pit, given to the Star that fell from Heaven.

#### REV. CHAP. IX.

V. I. And the fifth Angel sounded, and I saw a Starfall from Heaven unto the Earth; and to him was given the Key of the bostomless Pit.

V. 2. And he opened the bottomless Pit, and there arose a Smoke out of the Pit, as the smoke of a great Furnace; and the Sun and the Air were darkned, by reason of the smoke of the Pit.

WE have seen the Fall of the Bishop of Rome under the shird Trumpet. The fifth discovereth unto us the growth and the accomplishment of the Mystery of Iniquity.

or

For this is the same Star which St. Iohn had called great, and of which he had said, that

it was already fallen from Heaven.

The Key is a Symbole of Power and Authority. When the Nations were to be brought out of Idolatry into which they were plunged as into a bottomless pit, and to be introduced into the Kingdom of Heaven; Iesus Christ gave to St. Peter the Keys of thus Kingdom. And it was that Apostle, who first made use of those Keys, when he preached the Gospel to Cornelius, who was a Gentile. But now when the same Nations are to return to Idolatry, the Key of the bottomless Pit is given to the pretended Successor of St. Peter by the Dragon, Rev. chap. 13. v. 2, 4.

The Bottomless Pit being opened with this Key, which the Bishop of Rome received from the Dragon; there came forth a smoke out of the Pit, as out of a great Furnace, and the Sun

and Air were darkned.

The Sun is Jesus Christ. The Air is Religion. For Jesus Christ is the Sun of Righteoufness; and Religion, which consisteth in Doctrines, Worship and Ceremonies, is with respect to Salvation, what the Air is with respect to the Animal life, which no longer endureth than while we suck in and breath out the Air.

Nor can it be denied, but that the Bishop of Rome hath darkned the Sun of Righteousness, in that he hath assumed to himself all the Offizes of our Saviour, his Kingship, his Priesthood, and his dignity of Supream and infallible

lible Teacher. And in that he hath added the Sacrifice of the Mass to the Sacrifice of the Cross; and bumane Satisfaction to the merit of Christs Blood, which is the price of our Re-

demption.

Neither can it be gainfaid, but that he hath darkned the Air of Religion, by a mixture of Heathen Ceremonies, with those which Jesus Christ had ordained. Such as Altars, the different Habits of Priests, Agnus Dei's, Chappelets, Scapularies, Holy Water,

Abitinences, and Fastings.

Finally, he hath corrupted the Discipline and Government, which sence and preserve Religion, by changing it into a Monarchy, like unto that of Earthly Princes, contrary to the express Declaration of our Saviour to his Apostles; The Kirgs of the Gentiles exercise Lordship, but ye shall not be so, Luks 22. 25. And also contrary to the advice of St. Peter, whose Vicar and Successor he wairly boasts himself to be. For he enjoins Ministers to seed the Flock of God, and not to carry it as being Lords over God's Heritage, 1 Pet. 5, 2, 2,

This Change was not all made at once, but by little and little. The Smoke came not all out of the bottomless Pir at one and the same time, but successively and by degrees, answerable to the nature of the Mystery of Iniquity, which hath established it self by fraud

and fubtility.

Before Gregory I. about the end of the fecond Cemury, Victor, upon the subject of what day Easter should be kept, was so rash as to

excommunicate all the Churches of Afia, as if he had been the Soveraign Master of all Churches. Upon which account, St. Ireneus rebuked him according as he deferved. Siricius condemned the Marriage of Priests, abufing to that end the words of St. Paul, They that are in the Flesh, cannot please God; as if by being in the Flesh, the Apoltle had understood the state of Marriage. Boniface III. Succesfor of Gregory I, challenged the Title of Universal Bishop, which Gregory had condemned in John Bishop of Constantinople, as the Title of the Forerunner of Antichrift. Boniface IV. confecrated the Pantheon to the Holy Virgin, and to all the Saints, which the Pagans had dedicated before to Cibele the Mother of the Gods. And the Controversie about the Worship of Images grew so hot in the eighth Age, that Pope Gregory the second excommunicated the Emperor Leofor opposing it. In the ninth Age, Paschasius the Monk of Corby was the first that taught the Corporal Presence; but Raibramu writting against it by the command of Charles the Bold, the queltion remained undetermined. But the Truth becoming darkned by the Smoke that are e our of the bottomless Pit in the tenth Age, Which Baronius Itiles an Age of Iron and Lead, and which all Writers acknowledg to have been an Age of Ignorance and Darkness, it came to be decided in the eleventh Age by Nicolas the second. Who made it be prescribed to Berenger in his Retrastation, that believers did not only eat Christ Sacramentally,

but that he was really broken by their teeth. In the fame Age, Gregory the feventh made come out of the bottomless Pit, these propofitions mentioned by Baronius, Anno 1076. num. 31. namely, that the Pope of Rome alone bath Right to be called Universal. That all Princes ought to kisthe Popes Feet. That his name only should be mentioned to the Churches. That be bath an Authority to depose Emperors. That mithout his command no Council ought to be called General. That no Book, nor Chapter, ought to be held for Canonical, without his Authorisy. That he may dijeharge Subjects from their Oath of Allegiance. And many other fuch as these, which Baronius calls Distata Pape Out of the same Pit came forth the Adoration of the Holy Sacrament, under Pope Honorius the fecond. The Feast of God, or of Corpus Chrifli, under Pope Eugenius the second. Auricular Confession, under Pope Innocent the third. The first Cruside, with promise of forgiveness of all their hus, under Urban the second, Anno 1095 The first Jubilee, with a promise annexed to it, of univerfal pardon to all that should go to Rome, and visit the Churches there, was instituted by Boniface the eighth Anno 1291. Finally Eugenius the third, about the year 1149. did ordain that the Decretals collected by Grasian, should be read and explained in the Schools Which Decretals treat of nothing, fave of the Power of St. Peter, and of the Pope; of the excellency of a Monastick life; of Celibare : of Transubstantiation; of the Mass, and of such like Doctrines, which are this Smoke

Smoke arisen out of the bottomies Pit, by which the Sun and the Air have been darkned.

# XV. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Locusts.

# REV. CHAP. 9.

V. .. And there came out of the Smoke Locusts upon the Earth, and unto them was given power, as the Scorpions of the Earth have power.

V. 4. And it was commanded them, that they should not hurs the Grass of the Earth, neither any Green thing, neither any Tree, but only those men which have not the Scal of God in their Forebeads.

V.5. And so them it was given that they should not kill them, but that they should tormins them five moneths: and their Torment was as the Torment of a Scorpion, when he striketh a man.

V. 6. And in shofe days shall men feek death, and shall not find it; and shall defire so die, and

death shall flee from them.

V. 7. And the Shapes of the Locusts were like unto Harses prepared unto bastel, and on their Heads were as it were crowns like gold, and their faces were as the faces of men.

V. 8. And they had hair as the hair of women,

and their Teeth were as the Teeth of Lions.

V.9. And they had breaft-plates, as it were breaft-plates of Iron, and the found of their wings H 6

was the found of Charots of many Horses running together.

V. 10. And they had Tails like unto Scorptons, and there were stings in their Tails, and their power

was to burt men five montht.

V. 11. And they had a King over them, which is the Angel of the bottomlese Pit, which name in the Hebrew Tongue is Abaddon, but in the Greek Tongue hath his name Appollyon.

THE Locusts which St. John describes in this Chapter, do represent in general all Monks, Fryers, and that both for their number, and for their usclesness. For we observe at the first sight these two qualities in Locusts; first, that they are in great number; secondly, that they are unprofitable, and do more hurt than good. Which agreeth perfectly to all the Orders of Monks and Fryers. But the Holy Spirit had principally in his view the Society of Tesustess, as the most exquisite and the most powerful, and that which maketh greatest noise in the world.

Naturalists do observe, that Locusts contain in them the properties, or at least the sigure and something of the shape of ten chief Animals. (1) The Face of a Horse. (2.) The Eyes of an Elephant. (3.) The neck of a Eull. (4.) The Horns of a Hart. (5.) The Breast of a Lyon. (6) The Belly of a Scorpion. (7.) The Wings of an Eagle. (8.) The Thighs of a Camel. (9.) The Feet of an Ostridg. (10.)

The Tail of a Serpent.

The like may be faid of the lefuites, that

they comprehend in their Order all the qualities of other Fraternisies. (1.) They take the vow of Chastity. (2.) The vow of Poverty. (3.) The vow of Obedience. (4.) The vow of going to the Turks and Indians in the nature of Apostles. (5.) They are Doctors. (6.) They are Preachers. (7.) They are Confessors. (8.) They are Priests. (9) They are

Missionaries. (10.) They are Casuists.

'Tis true, that they do not oblige themfelves to any particular abstinence, as other Orders do; but in recompence for this, whatfoever there is among other Orders, it is found in the Society of Fesuites in a more eminent degree, which makes them to be distinguished from all others. For example, they do fo take the vow of poverty, that there is scarce. ly any Prince in Europe who hath so much money as they, Which makes them fo powerful in the Councils of all Potentates, not only Papifis, but also Protestants. They do so vow Chaffity, that there are many of them married in England and elsewhere, in order the better to compass their Ends. They do so vow Obedierce, that they may forfake the Society after the first Vow; and this Right they have by the funadmental Law of their Order.

Whosoever considereth the great priviledges of the Jesuises, will not question but that it is their Society which is the principal Scope of this Vision. For by the Bulls of Pope Pius V. and of Gregory XIII. they enjoy all the priviledges granted to the four Mendicans Orders. By another Bull of Gregory

H 7

XIII they do enjoy all the Rights and grants wouch fav'd to all other Religious Orders. By a Bull of Paul III. they have power to give Abfolution from all fins, even without excepting those that are reserved to the holy See. By another Bull of Gregory XIII. they have power to fing Mass both before day & after it is noon. By another Bull of Paul III, it is allowed them to have portative Altars when they travel, that they may celebrate Mass in all places, even in fuch as are interdicted by the holy See. By another Bull of Paul 111. they have Authority to pardon all Sins, to fuch as shall one whole day in a year pay their devotions in the Churches of the Society, tho they fay but one Pater Nofter and one Aus Mary. By another Bull of Gregory XIII, they are permitted to practife physick. And which is much more fingular, the General of the 7efuites is another Pope; being stiled by the Society the Vicar of Fesus Christ, as well as the Pope himself. And upon the day of his Election be is Adored as well as the Pope, both by all the Jesuites who are present at the Election, and by all other persons who are there affisting, to whom he Vouchsaveth his hand to be kifed. So that all this sheweth, that if the H. Spirit hath by the Locusts represented the Monks, as is extreamly probable, yet he more especially intended the Jesuites, as being the Order that is most priviledged of all, and which hath furthell advanced the Monaflick power.

But we must exactly consider all that Sr.

John hath said of these Locusts of the bottomless Pis, that we may thereby see whether it may be reasonably applied to the lesuites For it that can be, there will be no room to doubt, but that the lesuites are the Locusts here designed.

(1) Tis faid of the Locufts, that they came out of the bostomless pis, that is to fay, from Hell: and this doth immediately raile in our minds thoughts of the Society, whose Theology can have no other Author, fave him who reigneth in the infernal Pit. It appeareth by their licentious Morality, that the Name of lesuite is a prophanation of that lesus. For they have given the world sufficiently to understand, that there are these abominable. Maxims taught in their Society and in their Schools, whereby it is rendred lawful to commit the most horrid crimes. Besides, they maintain a more particular devotion for the holy Virgin, than others do; and are the most zealous defenders of the Idolatrous worship that is given her in the Romish Church. The Monks in general are great avouchers of this falle devotion; but the Jesuites distinguish themselves from all others, by the excesses which they practife in this unlawful Worship; they have for their Mother Jesus Maria, which is a folemn declaration of their making that holy and bleffed Creature, copartner with the eternal Son of God in divine honors. And when it was thought needful a few years ago' to check the Superstition of the people by-a Book Intituled, wholfome Advices to the Indifereet Worshippers of the Holy Virgin; it was a lesuite that immediately stept up to rebuke those who would have reformed that abuse-Father Cresses of the Society, hath signalised the Devotion of the Order by his Book writ-

ten upon that occasion.

(2) 'Tis said of these insernal Locusts, that they were like unto horses prepared for bassel. The Horse is a warlick Creature. And the Jesuite Orlandinus who hath written the History of the Society, tells us, that it is composed of Hero's, of such as are the flower of Chivalry, the braves of war, and who are born with casks upon their heads.

# It nigrum campi agmen.

(3) 'Tis said of the Locusts of the bottomless pit, that they have on their heads as it were Crowns of Gold. All Priests wear a Crown, which the Canonists prefer as much above those of Kings, as Gold is above lead. But that of the Iesuites is esteemed by them, far beyond that of all tothers. Thence it is that they despite all Episcopacies, only they will put that honor upon the Cardinals Hat as not to resuse it.

(4) 'Tis said of these Infernal Locusts, that their faces were as the faces of men. And are there any in the world, who are more courteous, more meek, more kind, than the Iesuites are in shew and appearance? What sweetness, what humanity, what love appeareth in their Countenances, in their manner and in their

language?

(5) But it is faid, of the Locufts of the bottomlefs

pir, that they had breaft-plates of iron. All who have had to do with the Fesuites, know that their hearts are covered with Corslets. They find by experience that they are as hard and inflexibl' as Iron; and that when their interest is concerned, they have neither pity upon

Widow nor Orphan.

(6) 'Tis faid of these Locusts, that they bad hair as the hair of Women. Which signifieth the flatteries and carreffes, by which they cajole those that are young and such as are wealthy. In a word, their adulations are like unto those of women. But in this there is something monstrous, that after the H. Spirit had given unto the Locusts the faces of men & of men of war, he should also give them the bair of a woman. Thus these Locusts are of an Ambiguous Sex. And there is the like ambignity in the Society of the lefuires. Tis not known, whether they be Monks, or whether they be not. Palquier reports, that upon their being asked by the Parliament of Parn what they were ; they anfwered, they were sales quales, i. c. they were something between both, they were either the one or the other. So that according to their own Answer, they are a kind of Hermophrodites like unto these Locusts, partly men, partly women; Men by their faces, women by their Hair. In their profession they are of the number of the Religious; but in their Practice they are Secular; being Bankers, Merchants, States men, Souldiers, Presbyterians, Prelatists, Quakers, and in truth all that men can fay, and every thing that it is possible to be.

(7) 'Tis said of these insernal Locusts, that shey had Teesh as she Teesh of Lions. And the lessites have something resembling this, and equivalent to it. For you may sooner pull the prey out of the Lions Teeth, & from between his Pans, than recover that out of the lessites hands whereof they are once pos-

feffed.

(8) 'Tis faid of these Locusts of the bottomles pit, that they make a noise with their wings, at if it were the noise of Chariots of many horses running to Battel. Sabellicus reports, that the General of the Cordeliers offered Pope Pius II. that provided he would make war against the Turk, to furnish him with thirty thousand Souldiers out of that order, and this without any hindrance to the Service which they are bound to perform in their Convents: Judg then Reader, what the General of the Fesuites is able to do, their Houses being so full and numerous. And what the Pope may expect from a Society, who both know fo well the Art of Ingeniers as they made appear in the beginning of this Age, by the mine which they laid under the Parliament House in England, whereby to have blown up the whole Royal Family & the Senate of the Kingdom: and who have infinuated and wrought. themselves into all Princes Councils, are vastly rich, have those in all places who are Penfionaries to them, and who by the Maxims of their Morality, can Inspire the Barriers, the Chastells, and the Ravailac's, to rid them of Kings, when they find that their defigns are inconfiftent with theirs.

(9) 'Tis faid of these Infernal Locusts, that they had Tails like unso Scorpions. Tail in Scripture fignifieth a Teacher, one that teacheth falle Doctrine, Isaiab chap. 9. v. 15. The le-Suites indeed are Teachers, but whose doctrine is falle, and a manifest subversion of the whole Morality of Jesus Christ. There is no pollution, nor Crime, which they have not warranted by their famous Rules of the Do-Etrine of probability, and of directing the Intention. Do but observe some of the Maxims of the Issuick Morality: Such as, that to ly with a married Woman, is not adultery, provided the Husband do consent unto it. That bare Fornication is no Sin. That a woman is not guilty of murther, in forcing her felf to miscarry. That a Son may lawfully kill his Father, in order to injoy his Effate, &c. The Doctrine taught by the lesuites, resembleth very well the Tails of Scorpions, whose sting is mortal.

(10) Tis said of the Locusts of the bottomless pit, that in shose days, i. e. while they Reign, men shall seek for death, and shall not find it, and shall desire to die, and death shall slee from them. Which is as much as to say, that these Locusts shall be insupportable; and that the Evils which they cause, shall be beyond all remedy; and that they shall force the people over whom they have power, to curse the day of their birth, as lob did when his patience was put upon the utmost trial. And it may be said in general, that the Issues have imposed such a youk both upon the publick and upon particular persons, that life is become very disagreeable

greeable and uneafie. They who know that Famons Society, will find nothing that is byperbolical in this description; but that every thing is literally true. The lesuites do by their carriage ffrangely provoke and enrage men; for while they are officious and adulatory beyond what one can fay, they are in the mean time mischievous and wicked to the highest degree. They are the plague of Families and Estates, and yet none can secure their Families and Estates from them: men dread them, and flee from them, as much as they can; but notwithstanding all endeavours to avoid' them, they are found every where. They infinuate and intrude into all places, and mingle themselves in all companies and affairs. Wo to them that trust them. They are a pot of iron, and in comparison of whom all others being but earthen pitchers, who cannot avoid being broken into shivers, if they rub against and justle with them. But we may ascribe to the lesuites, the art of giving a home blow, witness the invention of the new persecution, whereby all France is rendred Carbolick in three months time, and the Protestants are reduced to a condition of defiring death. In all former persecutions, they inflicted death, & men fought to avoid it: but in this death is defired, & they refuse to grant it. In those they made Martyrs; but in this they make Hypocrites. An Invention worthy of the lesuites, who are justly effeemed for great Masters in hypocrify.

(11) 'Tis said of these infernal Locusts, that they had a King over them, which is the Angel of

The bottomless pit, whose name in the Hebrew is Abaddon, but in the Greek Appollyon. The Iefuites have also a King, whom they vow to obey implicitely in all things. This King is the Pope. The Holy Spirit clearly expresseth him by the Term Abaddon. For this Abba signifieth Fasher, as well as that of Pope doth. But the Holy Spirit makes him an Abaddon, an Appollyon, which signifieth destroyer. This King of the Locusts, is an Idol, who will destroy all that worship him. And this is to worship him; to believe him Infallible, and to render him ablind obedience, and which knows no limits.

(12) Finally , it is faid of thefe Locufts of the bottomless pit, that their power was to burt men five moneths. If the Holy Ghost had mentioned this only once, we might have thought that it was only a bare allusion to natural Locusts, which do neither make a noise nor do appear fave from May till September. But the Holy Spirit not being fatisfied with the mentioning of it at the beginning of this description of the Locufts, v. s. but repeating it again at the end, v. 10. he do's thereby inform us, that he intendeth more than a bare Allusion, and that he would hereby mark out unto us, the time allotted and prescribed to the Tesuites, for them to exercise their power in, and in which they are to be so formidable every where in the world.

This Time is designed by five Moneths; which are without doubt of the same nature with the fourty and two mon'ths, which make

up the duration of the Beafts Kingdom, and which shall be proved to be prophetick mon'ths, whereof each amounteth to thirty years. According to which expolition, five mon'shs fignifie one hundred and fifty years; forasimuch as five times thirty make 150. 'Tis already more than 150 years fince the Issuites have been in the world. But it is not the duration of that Society from its first Institution to its End, that is here treated of. That alone which is here intended, is the Time that their power should continue. And if you ask what power? I fay, that to torment men. Now they received this power but from the Pope; The Pope did not give it unto them, otherway's than by the Ball by which he confirmed their Society. Nor was this Bull granted till the year 1540, that Pope Paul III. Emitted it in the mon'th of Odober. 'Tis in the vertu' of this Bull, that the Issuites have had esteem, and that they have authority to do all the mifchief, that they have done within the bounds of the Papal Kingdom. From whence it may follow, that they shall not be in a condition to torment men for above three years from this time For being now in the year 1687, there are 147 years run out, fince the date of the Bull of Pope Paul III; So that there feem to remain but three years until their having accomplished their five propherical Mon'ths, and until their having exercised their power of Tormenting men for 150 years.

But if any in order to lessen the probability which is in this conjecture, shall object, that

there

there have been at least 23. Bulls published in favour of the lesuites, from the year 1540 until the year 1598, and that by five Popes, namely Paul III. Iulius III, Pius IV. Pins V. and Gregory XIII. and that the power to Torment was not given unto the Iesuites at once, but succeffively and by degrees, each Bull advancing their priviledges; And that therefore we cannot define the precise time, when this power begun, fo as to be able to determine from thence when it shall end, I answer, that none of the following Bulls, having derogated in any one priviledg from the first Bull, it is but reafonable that we should fix and take up at the first which was granted in the mon'th of Offober 1540; forasmnch as it was that which established the Society, and which is the foundation of all the other Bulls.

It feems impossible, either to destroy, or to weaken the power of these Locusts; in that they have fo strongly established themselves in the Courts of all Princes. Nor is there any appearance, that Monarchs should attempt it, feeing they imploy them in their affairs of State, as well as in those which relate to their Consciences. But nothing is impossible to God, who is the Protector of Kings, and who holds their hearts in his hand. He hath marked out unto the lesuites the duration of their power. And it shall not exceed five mon'ths confinuance, which is the same with that of 150 years. It is withal extreamly probable, that God will make use of Kings for destroying the power of the Locufts, as he will ferve himfelf

felf of them for the subverting of Babylon, and as he had imploy'd them for the ruin of the Templers; who were not near so much hated, as the Issues are; and whose vast Revenues was the greatest reason that Princes had, to rid themselves of them, and to seife their Estates. The Crimes whereof they were ac-

cused, were but in truth a pretence.

It may yet be objected against this exposition, that the Locusts arose out of the bostomless pis under the fifth Trumpet, and that it is more than five prophetical Mon'ths, more than 150 years from the sounding of the fifth Trumpet to the Sounding of the sixth under which we now are. And by consequence, that the Lesuites are not the Locusts, seeing they did not appear till under the sixth Trumpet. So that the five Mon'ths of the duration of the power of the Locusts, must be ill apprehended and ill explained.

I answer, that if the two and forty Mon'ths of the continuance of the Beasts Kingdom, amount each of them to thirty years, as shall be demonstrated in its place; we are not to question but that these sive prophetick Mon'ths, being indisputably such as they are, must con-

stitute 150 years.

Tis true, that there is a great deal more than an bundred and fifty years to be allowed for the courie of the fifth Trumpet, to the fixth, under which we live, and under which the lesuites came into the world. But we laid this down as a foundation at first, that all Monks and Fryers are represented by the Locality.

cuffs, as there is no part of the Character of the Locufts, but which agrees to them all. And tho' the lesuites be rifen above 200, years after the Cordeliers and the Iacobins; yet it doth not follow, that they ought not to be ranked with those Orders that sprung up before; feeing they all make but one Body of Regulars, and are all equally both the Creatures, and the Supporters of the Pope. And the reason why the Holy Spirit had the Jefuites chiefly in his aim, is because they are the accomplishment of this new Pharifaifm, the top of the Mystery of Iniquity, and the last as well as most powerful Buttress of the Pa-Luther called them in this fense, pal Empire. ulcimus Diaboli crepitus. Besides, seeing of all the Fraternities, that of the lefuites hath had the greatest power to do hurt, and have done the greatest damage to the Christian Religion: we are not to doubt, but that they are principally intended in this Prophecy concerning the Locufts.

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Which nevertheless is so to be under-stood, that the ruin of the Fesuites, will draw along with it that of all the other Monks and Fryers. For that measure of Evil which the whole Body of the Monks and Fryers hath done, being consummated by those mischiess, which the Issuites have added thereunto; partly as Politicans in States, whose councils they have animated; partly in the Church, under the quality of Dostors and Directors, through corrupting the Consciences of men, and infecting the Air of Religion, by their

l damnable

damnable Morality; it must needs be that the whole Monastick Body perish at one and the same time in respect of their power.

## XVI. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the fixth Trumpet. The loofing of the four Angels in the River Euphrates.

#### REV. CHAP. 9.

V. 13. And the fixth Angel sounded, and I heard a voice from the four horns of the golden Altar, which is before God.

.V. 14. Saying to the fixth Angel which had the Trumpet, loofe the four Angels, which are

bound in the great River Euphrates.

V. 15. And the four Angels were loofed, which were prepared for an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year, for to flay the third part of men.

V. 16. And the number of the Army of the Horsemen were two hundred thousand thousand:

and I heard the number of them.

V. 17. And thus I jaw the Horses in the Vifion, and them that sat on them, having Breast-plates of fire, and of sacinst, and brimstone; and the heads of the Horses were as the heads of Lions, and out of their mouths issued fire, and smoke, and brimstone.

V. 18. By these three was the third part of men killed

killed, by the fire, and by the smoke, and by the brimflone, which issued out of their mouths.

V. 19. For their power is in their mouth, and in their Tails, for their Tails were like unto Serpents,

and had heads, and with them they do burt.

V. 20. And the rest of the men which were not killed by these plagues, yet repented not of the works of their hands, that they should not worship Devils, and Idols of Gold, and Silver, and Brass, and Stone, and of Wood; which neither can see, nor hear, nor walk.

V. 21. Neisher repented they of their Murders, nor of their Sorceries, nor of their Fornication, nor

of their Thefis.

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led.

WE do here see the growth and progress of the Mahometan Religion, which begun under the fourth Trumpet; as we have seen under the fifth Trumpet the growth of

Popery, that begun under the third.

The River Euphrates, the four Angels that are loosed, the dreadful number of Horsemen, the Breast-plates, the Fire, the Smoke, the Brimstone, the Heads, the Tails, the Progress, the Murders, and in a word, all the particularities which appear under this fixth Trumpet, do evidently shew, that it is the Mahometan Religion, and the Eastern Empire, invaded by the Turks, that are here intended. And the reason also, which is here assigned, why that Empire sell into the hands of the Turks, doth further confirm it.

must cross Euphrases, before they could

make any conquests on this side, or render themselves Masters of that of the Roman Empire, whereof Constantinople was the Seat.

(2.) Their Armies appear here to be made up of none, but of Horse. Thus the name Perse signifies a Horse. To which the Holy Spirit did doubtless allude. As in the Visions of Daniel the King of Grecia is stilled a Goat, because the Grecians were called Ægiades, which is to say Wild Goats. Tis certain that the Holy Spirit does often make allusions to the names of persons and of people. And in truth, the Turks have often come into the Field, with Armies of two or three hundred

thousand Horse.

(3) The number of four is Mystical in the Mahometan Religion, as the number seven is in the Revelation. When the Turks had past Euphrates, they established four Sultanies. That of Cefarea in Cappadocia; that of Aleppo; that of Damascus; and that of Antioch. Mahomet boasted that he had four Councellors; two from Heaven, viz. Michael and Gabriel; and two from the Earth, namely Ebubeker and Othmar. There were four falle Teachers concurred to the making of the Alkoran; John of Antisch, an Arian; Barra of Perfia, a lacobite; Sergius a Nestorian Monk; and Solam a Iew, who was an Aftroleger. Mahomet left behind him four Successors, whom he called the four cutting Swords of God, to wit Ebubiker, otherways called Abdalla, Ofman, Othmar, and Haly. Which four Successors, begot four

four Sects in the Mahometan Religion. There are four Religious Orders among the followers of that false Prophet; the Gemaliers, the Dervis, the Calenders, and the Torlaquis. In a word, the number four is to be found in their Fasts, in their Ceremonies, in their Testamenis, in their Marriages, and almost in every thing. Which so plainly answering to the four Angels loofed in the Euphrates, leaves us no room to doubt but that the Holy Spirit had a defign in this place to represent the Mahomeran Religion, and the Turkish Empire, as poffeffing the place of the Oriental Roman Empire. And forasmuch as both the name of fourth, and that of Mahomet, meet in the prefent Grand Seignior; I do not know but that this Myflical number of his Religion, may presage his Empire to be near an end, and that he shall be the last Turkish Emperor.

The Breast-places of Fire, or Jacina, and of Brimstone; denote the gross darkness, and the loathsome sithiness of the Turkish Religion. A Religion that can relish with none, save such as are sunk into all sensuality, and which could be invented by none, but by those that were prophane and wicked.

The Tails like unso Serpents which had heads, represent the Mahometan Teachers, clothed with the power of being Judges. In the 9. Chap. of Isaiah, v. 15. the Head fignifies a man of Authority, and the Tail fignifies a false Treacher. Now the Turkish Ductors or Priests, are the Supream Judges in all causes, as well civil as Religious. Tis said, Their power is in their

their mouth, the better to discover these to be the Mahometans, in that their power, when they have to do with carnal and sensual Christians, confiss in the seducing vertu of their carnal Doctrine.

The Fire, the Brimftone, and the Smoke, do questionless relate to Powder used in guns; which the Turks made both use of sooner and after a more terrible manner, than Christians generally did. For a German Menk having invented it (and it was an invention becoming the Cloister) he discovered it to the Venetians, and they communicated it to the Turks. And the Turks being greedy to extend their Conquests, made half to put it into practice, which succeeded to them according to their defires. Calcondyla reports, that Mabomet II. being besieging Constantinople, caufed Canon to be cast of so extraordinary a bigness, that there needed seventy couple of Oxen, and two thousand men to draw one of them.

(7.) The Third part of men killed, intimateth the Progrets and Spreading both of the Turkish Empire, and of their Religion; which reunited all their different principalities in the person of Tangrolipix. To him succeeded Asan in the year 1059; just about the time that Pope Gregory VII. raised the Papacy to the highest top of grandure. And it was this Asan that rendred himself Master of all the Countries from the City of Laodicea in Seria, even to the Hellespont, of Antiochia, of Cappadocia, of Bithynia, of Lycia, of Pesidia, of Lycaonia,

OF

of Paphlagonia, of Galatia, of both the Celicia's, of Pontus, and of Anasolia. And from that time the Sultans have alway's advanced their conquests, and have destroyed the Roman Empire in the East, having made Constantinople, which was formerly the Imperial Seat of it, to be that of the Turkish and Maho-

metan Empire.

(8.) It was upon the Christians that the Tuks made all their Conquests; and of this the Holy Spirit gives such a reason, as might ferve to open the eyes of the Papifis, because it convinceth them of being guilty of Idolatry. This accusation the Papists do account the most sensible injury that can be done them; but it is a condemnation that they must bear. For saith the Holy Spirit, Therest of the men that were not killed by thefe plagues, repented not of the works of their hands, that they should not worship Devils, and Idols of Gold, and Silver, and Brass, and Stone, and of Wood, which neither can fee, nor hear, nor walk. At whose cost was it, that the Mahomerans erected their Empire? Against whom were they the Scourges of God, for the punishment of their Idolarry? It was not against the Heathers; for there were none such within the whole extent of the Eastern Roman Empire. It was at the expence of Christians, that the Turks extended both their Empire and their Religion. And therefore seeing the Holy Ghost declareth, that the punishing the Idolarry of Chriflians, was the reason of loofing of the four Angels in the River Euphrates to commit fo many Murders;

Murders; it is from thence evident that the Christians, who were subdued, were Idolaters; and also apparent wherein their Idolatry consisted. Namely, in this, that they worshipped Devils, and Idols of Gold, of Silver, of Brass, of Stone, and of Wood. Nor can it be denied but that the Roman Church is guilty

of the same crime.

If it shall be faid, that the Roman Church doth not worship Devils, as those mentioned in the Text are faid to have done. I answer. first, that the word in the Original is Demons, which fignifieth properly inferior and lower Gods: Gods who are Mediators between men and the Supream God: which is a Title liberally. given to the Saints in the Church of Rome. And in which sense the Word used in this place. ought necessarily to be expounded, seeingthere were never any Christians that made profesfion of worshipping Devils; neither could the very Heathens be faid to do that, forasmuch as Devils were wholly unknown among Pagans. I answer secondly, that all Religious worship given to a Creature, is judged by the Scripture to be rendred to Devils. This appeareth fully Pf. 106. v. 37. where it is faid, that they facrificed their Sons and Daughters unto Devils. The Roman Church does believe that She worshippeth God, in worshipping Images of Gold, of Silver, of Brass, of Stone, and of Wood; but the Prophets do instruct us by the example of the Israelites, that this Worship is given to Devils. They fortishly Latter and deceive themselves, in distinguishing

guishing betwixt an Idol and an Image; foramuch as the Greek Term Idol, fignifieth the fame, that the word Image doth in our vulgar languages. Moreover, they who were killed by the Turks, worshipped not Devils. They only did, as the Roman Church doth towards her Images of Gold and Silver, &c. Yea She doth worse, than those Oriental Idolatrous Christians did. For she worshippeth as God the Sacrament; which must therefore necessarily be a Creature, because it is a Sacrament; and which cannot be Jesus Christ, because it is Instituted by him. For that which is Instituted, must necessarily be something different from him that Ordains it.

### XVII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Angel, with the Book Open.

# REV. CHAP. 10.

V. s. And I saw another mighty Angel come down from Heaven, clothed with a Clowd, and a Rain-bow was upon his Head, and his Face was as it were the Sun, and his Feet as Pillars of Fire.

V.2. And he had in his hand a Little Book Open, and he fet his right foot upon the Sea, and his left

foot on the Earth.

The Rain-bow which appeared upon the Angels Head, doth place Him out of the

# A New Systeme

to understand that this is the Angel of the Covenant, the Angel who is the Creaser, of whom there is mention at the opening of the Seventh Seal, namely, Iesus Christ. And whereas it is added, that his Face was as the Sun, and his Feet as Pillars of Brass; that is a demonstration that he is the same with him, who revealed himself to St. Iohn in the first Chap. to wit, the Son of God.

He appeareth having in his hand a Book open. Which Book is not that of the Apocalypse; but that of the Holy Scripture in general. For the Six Trompets having represented the spoil, which popery had done in the We-Aern Church, and Mahometanism in the Eastern; this Vision doth foretell, how this ravage shall be repaired by the preaching of the Gospel. For this is an open Book, to all fuch as do in fincerity feek to be instructed in what it revealeth, and who feek for nothing besides what is there : If our Gospel be bid , faith St. Paul , it is bid to them that are loft, whom the God of this world hash blinded, 2 Cor. 4. 3, 4. Mahometamifm, and Popery, have shut this Book, by exacting a blind Obedience, by forbidding the examination of their Doctrine, and by interdicting people from reading of the word of God. But the time will come, that this divine Book shall be opened, and when all men. shall be allowed to read it, in order to the Reforming those abuses, which through the impudence of Mahometanism in the East, and the craft of the Papacy in the West, have aboundea in the Church. XVIII.

# XVIII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Voice of the Angel, that had his Right Foot upon the Sea, and his left upon the Earth: and of the seven Thunders.

### REV. CHAP. 10.

V. 2. And he fet his right Foot upon the Sea, and his left foot upon the Earth.

V. 3. And cried with a loud Voice, as when a Lion roaresh: and when he had cried, Seven

Thunders uttered their voices.

V. 4. And when she Seven thunders had uttered their voices, I was about to write; and I heard a voices from heaven, saying unto me, Seal up those things which the seven Thunders uttered, & write them not.

A Ccording to the Stile that the Scripture useth to speak in, the Earth signifies the East, and the Sea signifies the West; that is, the Isles and countreys that ly near unto the Sea. The Roman Empire was divided, into that of the East, and into that of the West. So that when it is said, that Jesus Christ being come down from heaven, Set his feet, the one upon the Sea, and the other upon the Earth; the meaning is, that he took hold of these two Empires, in order to make the light of his word shine

shine there, and to establish in them the pu-

rity of his worship.

Moreover, according to the Scripture file, whenfoever the Earth and Sea are spoken of, the Earth is named before the Sea; but here the stile is changed; and the Sea is both mentioned first, and lesus Christ fets his right foot upon the Sea. Which is as if he would affuredly tell us, that he will make the light of the Gospel break out in the West, sooner than in the East; and that he will begin the work of Reformation in reference to Popery, Sooner than in reference to Mahometanifm. This the Event will clear. And what we shall fee fall out in the West, in relation to Popery, will be an Earnest of what we may expect will come to pass in the East, in relation to Mahometanism.

The great Cry of the Angel, as when a Lion roareth, doth threaten all the Enemies of the Gospel alike; and the seven Thunders, do prefage their total ruin. The great cry was heard in the work of the Reformation; but the entire destruction of the Enemies of the Gospel, is put off till another time, namely, until under the Effusion of the Vials. And this is the reafon, why Sr. lobn is forbid to write the things declared by the seven Thunders, because there was a confiderable space of time to elapse, between the cry of the Angel that was heard at the Reformation, and the time of pouring out of the Vials. For that the Seven Thunders are the same with the feven Vials of the 16th Chap. appeareth evidently from this, in that

the

the Thunders do necessarily signify the Judgments of God by which his Enemies are to be overwhelmed; and in that the seven Vials do denote the same thing. According as it is said chap. 15. v. 1. that she seven Vials are the seven last plagues, by which the wrath of God is consummated.

## XIX. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Angels Oath, and of the finishing the Mystery of God.

#### REV. CHAP. 10.

V.5. And the Angel which I saw stand upon the Sea, and upon the Earth, lifted up his band to heaven.

V. 6. And sware by him that live the forever and ever, who created heaven, and the things that therein are, and the Earth and the things that therein are, and the Sea and the things which are therein, that there should be Time no longer.

V. 7. But in the day's of the voice of the seventh Angel, when he shall begin to sound, the Mystery of God shall be finished, as he hath declareth to his

Servants the Prophets.

I must needs be, that what is treated of under the 7th Trumpet, is both great, against all appearances to the contrary, and a thing hard to be believed; because it is nor I 7 only

only called a Mystery and a Secret, but because to render it credible, the Lord would give

affurance of it by an Oath.

But this withall do's give us to understand, that it is not the last Resurrection, nor that Trumpet of the Arch-Angel, which is here spoken of (to be done under the found of the Seven b Trumpet ) is to be understood. It must then be the 1000 years Reign, as hath been already shewn, and that which confifteth in the destruction of Babylon, in the calling of the lews, in the reuniting of lews and Gentiles, and in that renowned State on Earth, which the Prophet Isaiah hath promised to the Church in his 62 Chap that these great things & which feem to be above all Belief & above all Imagination, are here meant & intended. For indeed, who of the Papifls, can imagine, that Rome and her Religion are to be deltroyed; & how few Protestants, can believe, that the Jews are to be united with the Gentiles, and that the Church of God shall have an intire peace on the Earth for many ages? Nevertheless, this is that Mustery which the Angel hath promised with an Oath, shall be fulfilled Soon after the founding of the feventh Trumpet. And this is the Reason why he declared, that shere shall be time no lorger; that is, there shall be no more a deferring and a delay, but that the feventh Angel shall have no fooner finished to found the feven: b Trumper, than that we shall Ice the consummation of the Mystery of God.

# XX. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Angel's giving the Book to St. John to be Eaten; and of the Effects which Ensue thereupon.

#### REV. CHAP. 10.

V. 8. And the voice which I heard from beaven, spake unto me again, and said, Go, and take the little Book which is open in the band of the Angel which flandeth upon the Sea, and upon the Earth.

V. 9. And I went unto the Angel, and said unto him, Give me the listle Book. And he said unto me, Take it and eat it up, and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy Mouth Sweet.

as boney.

V. 10. And I took the little Book out of the Angels hand, and are it up, and it was in my mouth sweet as honey: and as soon as I had eaten it, my belly was bitter.

V. 11. And he said unto me, thou must pro-

and Tongues, and Kings.

ST. Johns taking the listle Bookfrom the Angel, representeth shose whom the Lord shall raise up to re-establish the purity of divine worship through preaching of the Gospel.

Tis for this, that St. Iohn took the Book out of the hand of the Lord; because it is the Lord who gives Ministers the Mission, nor are they to go, till they have received it from him; according as he himself told the Apostles, go, teach all Nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, Matth. 28.19, 20.

It was also for this, that he not only took the Book, but that he eat it up; because no one is properly a holy Minister, if he be not full of the Word of God, and if he be not possessed of all Truths through having well me-

ditated upon them.

This Book meditated upon and well understood, produceth necessarily smo essects. One is a consolation, that ravisheth the Soul, through the knowledg of the Mysseries of salvation, and the hope of an happy eternal life. The other is, the mortification of the slesh by that Law which God hath prescribed, of denying our selves, and of dayly taking up the sross. St. lohn expresseth these smo essects, when he saith, that he found the Book sweet in his mouth as honey, and that it made bis belly bitter.

Therefore Luther, and all those others, who have travelled in the work of the Reformation, have executed the order which the Angel gave here to St. Iohn; Thou must Prophesic again before many peoples, and Nations, and Tongues, and Kings. The Term to prophesic, signifies not only the foretelling things to come, as if this order had respected

only

only St. Iohn; but it fignifies likewise to Infruct, to teach, to preach the Gospel; in which sense the mord to prophese is applied in the 1 Cor. chap. 14. v. 24. Gc.

# XXI. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Measuring of the Temple; and of the Outward Court, to be trodden under foot of the Gentiles.

#### REV. CHAP. 11.

V. 1. And there was given me a Reed like unto a Rod, & the Angel flood, saying, Rise, & measure the Temple of God, & the Altar, & them that worship therein.

V. 2. But the Court which is without the Temple, leave out, and measure is not; for it is given unto the Gentiles; and the Holy City shall they treat

under foot forty and two Months.

Here we have represented unto us the Reformation of the Church. For this is the execution of the Order, which St. Iohn had received: Thou must prophesse, i. e. thou must preach the Gospel afresh to many peoples, Nations, Tongues, and Kings. And St. Iohn, as hath been observed, represents therein all those whom God was to imploy in that great work.

For the Execution of this commission,

there is given unto St. Iohn a Reed like unto a Rod, and there is an Angel saying unto him. Rise, and measure the Temple of God, and the Altar, and them that worship therein. This Reed, is the Word of God, called a Rod or a Scepter, Ps. 45. v. 6. and a Rule, Gal. 6. 16. Because neither errors nor manners can be otherway's reformed, than by the application of the word of God; which condemneth both Errors and vices, and lay's before us what we ought to believe, and what we ought to practice. As often as the Church of Israel was Reformed, it was done by the application of no other Rule. Iosiah and Hezekiah made use of no other, no more did Ezra and Nehemiah.

There is here an Allusion to the 40. chap. of Ezekiel v. 5. &c. where the prophet received Order to measure the Temple, to assure him of the deliverance from the Babylonish Captivity. And Iews as well as Christians are agreed, that the Temple described by Ezekiel, is not the Material Temple of Jerusalem, but that of the Messiah, which neither is, nor can be any other, than his Church, which St. Paul calls the Temple of the Lord, 2 Cor. 6. 16. And consequently this is the Temple, which is to be reestablished, by the destruction of Antichristian Babylon; that so there may be a corre-

fpondence between St. Iohn and Ezekiel.

He is commanded to measure both the Temple and the Altar, because there is nothing in the Church, but what stands in need of being Reformed Since all Nations have been made drunk with the Wine of Babylon; both Reli-

gion

gion and manners; Faith and Worship, Head and Members; in a word, everything ought to be measured; everything stands in need of

Reformation.

The Court without the Temple trodden under foot by the Gentiles is the Christian Church, but become Antichristian by its Idolarry. The Gentiles, that is to fay, the Pagans, are represented treading, that is frequenting the outward Court of the Temple; because almost all the Ceremonies of the Roman Church are borrowed from the Heathen. And for this cause also, it is called the Court without, which was no part of the Temple. For the Roman Church is not properly the Temple and Church of our Lord; it is but the outward Court, where the Gentiles. have liberty to come. Whereas it is given in command to leave the outward Court out, it is as much as the enjoyning all those who are measured and Ruled by the Word of God, and who are elfewhere called the Scaled of God, to withdraw and actually separate from the Church of Rome, and to make a Society apart. in order to their worshipping God according to his word. So that is the very same command, with that given Rev. 18, 4. Come out of Babylon my People.

Babylon ought to subfift 42. Months, after that the outward Court of the Temple is given to the Gentiles, that they may tread the holy City under foot so long; but of that time

we shall speak in another place,

## XXII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the two Witnesses; their Sackcloth State; the Time of their Prophecying; and their Dignity.

# REV. CHAP. II.

V. 3. And I will give power unto my two Witmeffes and they shall prophefie 1260 day's, cloathed in fackcloth.

V. 4. These are the two Olive Trees, and the two Candlesticks standing before the God of all the

Earth.

V.5. And if any man will hurt them, fire proceedesh out of their Mouth and devouresh their Enemies; and if any man will hurt them, he must

in this manner be killed.

V. 6. These have power to shut Heaven, that it rain not in the days of their Prophecy: and have power over waters to turn them into blood, and to smite the Earth with all plagues as often as they will.

HEY who by the two Witnesses do underfland the old Testament and the New, have not hit the meaning of this place. They have not come home to the sense; but they have touched a little on the side of it. The word of God is the Testimony; for it is frequently so called Psa. 119. So St. Paul stiles also the Golpel 1 Cor. chap. 2. v. 1. But they who profess the Truth, and are the defenders of it, are properly the Witnesses here spoken. of. They who fince the birth of Antichriftianism, have cried against its Errors and Idolatry. And we must observe, that these Witneffes are stiled also Candlesticks, which is the Title given by Jesus Christ to the seven Churches is the Epistle which he writ to them Rev. 1 20. Nor is it strange that he speaks only of two Witnesses, altho he be speaking of a numerous Society, feeing in all language both divine and humane great Bodies of men do make but one Myflical person. Thus the Israelites are confidered in Hosea as one Woman. Thus likewise all sincere Christians are stiled in the Revelation the Lambs Wife, and all falfe Christians are called the great Harlos. And the Historian Florus represents the whole Roman people as a men that had past through the different Stages of human life.

These Witnesses are precisely two, neither more nor less. They are not sewer, that their Testimony may be sufficient; they are not more, through an Allusion to the History of the ancient people of God, whose conduct had been committed two, to Moses & Aaron, to losuah and Caleb, to Elijah and Elisha, to Zero-babel and Jehashua, to Ezra and Nehemiah, to Haggai and Zechariah. And they are withal said to be two, in Allusion to their Testimony; the old Testament, which beareth witness of Christ to come; and the new Testament, which testissieth of Christ as come. They are more-

over stiled two, because the Christian Church, which had subsisted in the Valleys of Angrogna and Psedmons from the time of Sylvester and Constantin, became at last divided into swo Branches that are called Protestants, as if you would say Assessants and Wisnesses against the usurpation of the Church of Rome; and these swo are the Calvinists and Luberans, who together make up one and the same Body with those that were stilled the Waldenses and the

Albigenses.

The Sackeloth in which thefe two Witnefes prophesied for 1260 days, which is the same time with that defigned by 42 Months; fignifieth the contempt and persecution, which the Defenders of the Truth underwent all that time, from and by the Antichristian party. Nor was there any kind of injuries and vexations, which was not put in practice, to weary them and to stop their Mouths. They were called Berengarians, Stercorifts, Waldenfes, Albigenfes, Leonists, Petrobrufians, Henricians, Wicliffifis, Lollards, &c. as they are now stiled Lutherans, Zuinglians, Calvinists, Sacramentarians, Hugonots, Hereticks, Schifmaticks, &c. And to these reproaches, there were added Fines, Confifcations , Imprisonments, Banishments, and Condemnations to death. if they were treated with that contempt and rage by the Antichristian Church; the Angel of the Covenant, who hath given them in command to Measure the Temple, and to leave the outward Court of the Temple out; will both advance their honor, and avenge the outrages

that they have fuffered, when he comes to pour forth the plagues of his wrath upon

their persecutors.

The Holy Spirit do's ascribe unto these two Witnesses, the vertue and power of Moses and Elyab, of surning waters into bliod, and of shut-sing heaven. The Heathens used to accuse the primitive Christians, of being the Cause of all the Calamities that befell the Empire. And in one sense they had reason for it, seeing the motive to Gods inslicting Civil wars, Famine, and Pestilence upon them; was to punish the Empire, for the miseries that they made the Church to suffer. The case is the same in reference to these two Witnesses, to whom God says as he did to Fereniah, chap. 5. v. 14. I will make my words in thy mouth fire, and this people wood, and it shall devour them.

Finally, whereas these two Witnesses are called two Olive Trees, and two Candlesticks standing before the God of the Earth; it is an Allusion to the 4th Chapter of Zechariah, where it is said, that he saw a golden Candlestick standing between two Olive Trees, which distilled down oyl into the Candlesticks. The Candlestick there, represents the Church; and the two Olive Trees, represent Zerobabil and Iehoshua, by whom the Church of Israel was then conducted. So that Ministers who Teach the pure word of God, are the Olive Trees of Zechariah; and the Flocks that hearken unto and obey them, are the

Candleflicks.

# XXIII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Witnesses being overcome, and Slain, and left unburied.

#### REV. CHAP. XI.

V.7. And when they shall have finished their Testimony, the Beast that ascender bour of the bortomless pit, shall make war against them, and shall overcome them, and kill them.

V. 8. And their dead Bodies shall lie in the fireet of the great City, which spiritually is called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was

crucified.

V.9. And they of the People, and Kindreds, and Tongues, and Nations, shall fee their dead Bodies three day's and an half, and shall not suffer their dead Bodies to be put in graves.

V. 10. And they that dwell upon the Earth shall rejoice over them, and make merry, and shall send gifts one to another, because these two Prophets tormented them that dwelt on the Earth.

This Beaft is the same with that which arose out of the bottomless pit, having two horns, described Rev. chap. 13. v. 11. &c. It is said also of the first Beast that arose out of the Sea, and which is described Rev. chap. 13. v. 1. that he should make war with the Saints and over-

wereome them; but not that he should kill them as it is of the Beast mentioned here, of whom it is said, that he shall slay the Wienesses.

But whereas 'tis said, that the Beast shall kill the Wisnesses, when shey have finished their Testimony; this is not to be understood absolutely, as if they were not to be overcome and slain, till after the 42 Months, or the 1260 days, which the Reign of the Beast is to continue. But when they are about to finish their Sachcloath Testimony; and when the Beast, beginneth to fall, and when the Winnesses appear in some degree of honor, through the Resormation's being supported by publick Authority; then the Beast growing inraged and transported with sury, shall make war with them,

overcome them, and kill them.

So that this War, is different from that which had been during the time of the Witneffes prophelying cloathed in Sackcloth That is faid to have been made against them as cloathed in fackcloth, because there was no Sovereign Prince who did then protect them, or gave them liberty to bear their Testimony. But this War is made against them after they have put off their Sackcloth, and while they are countenanced in their Profession of the Gospel by the Edias of Soveraign Rulers. In that their Enemies made we of Massacres and Gibbets, and put the Witnesses actually to death; in this they neither use Massacres nor Gibbets, but suffer them to live; only they put them to a civil & Spiritual death, as hath been done to the Protestant Churches in France, Savoy, &c.

I call that a Civil Death in those Churches, that they have no more Pastors; that they can no more affemble neither publickly nor privately, neither in fecret nor apart; that they can no more fing Pfalms, nor read the Word of God; that they dare neither stile themselves Protestants, nor Reformed, nor Hugenots. For when a witnesses mouth is shut, that he can no more plead for the Truth, that is such a kind of death as may be

termed a Civil Death.

I call that a Spiritual Death in those Churehes, to be forced by the violence of armed Troops, and by Dragoons, fent forth as Miffionaries by the great Dragon, compelled to abjure the Reformed Religion, to enter into the communion of the Roman Church, and to practife their Worship. The present State of the Churches in France, &c. is then a Captivity which the Holy Spirit representeth to us, under the Image and Emblem of a Death. So the Prophet Hofea Stiled the Babylonish Captivity, in that he fays, chap. 6. v. 1, 2. Come, let us return unto the Lord; he will revive us , and we shall live in his fight. And the Church being in that Captivity, is introduced speaking in the fame manner, Pfal. 85. 6. Wilt thou not, O Lord, revive us again; that thy people may rejoice in thee? In a word, the Valley which Ezekiel faw chap. 37. v. 1, &c. covered with bones, was nothing fave an Image of the fews being captive in Babylon.

And in truth, the death of the Churches in France, &c. is of a nature answerable to the

Rejurration,

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Resurrection, that is here promised to the Winesses, and which fignifies no other thing but their re-eltablishment. Which is the reafon why 'tis faid, that their Bodies lie unburied. For that is as much as to fay, that the Beaft was not able to put them into Graves. because the Favourers of the Reformation hindred it, and that they remain unburied, that they may the more readily be restored. The change of the Expression in the Text, doth both favour and strongly support this Exposition. For when the Holy Ghost is speaking of their Enemies, he saith, that the Inhabitants of the Earth shall rejoice over the Witneffes that are overcome and flain ; but when he speaketh of those that favour and uphold them, he faith, that they of the people, kindreds, and songues, and Nations, who shall fee their dead bodies, shall not suffer them to be put into Graves.

But what is that to say? will not suffer them to be put into Graves? For the better understanding of it, we are to observe all that the Beast was to do against the Witnesses. (1.) It is said, that the Beast shall make war with them. That is, the Church of Rome, or the Papacy, shall make war against the Protestants. This the Event hath made evident. Tis five or six and twenty years since this war begun. As soon as the peace of the Pyrenees was concluded, the Romish Clergy, and the Issuies took the field, and begun with the Church of Montauban, whose Colledg and Senate they put down. In a few years after, all the Church

ches in the Kingdom, faw themselves befieged, and threatned to be destroyed by a terrible battery-of Edicts and Declarations. But that they might not make too much noise, they fell upon them by degrees, and attack'd them one after another. The first assault was against Ministers Habits; the next against Annexes; after that against the Bells in their Temples; then against their Burvings; next against Children that had attained to the age of feven years; then against Midwives. It would make a large Volumn to recount all the Edids and Declarations. But their main Engin was the matter of Summons, by which they compelled them to produce the Titles by vertu of which they enjoyed the publick exercise of their Religion in their respective places. This was a proclaimed War. The Table of Commissioners for execution of the Edict of Nantes, the Magifrates of Justice, the Parliamenss, and the Council, were the Field of Battel, where the Beaft appeared fighting a. gainst the Wiineffes.

(2.) 'Tis said, that the Beast overcame the Witnesses. This bath been seen litterally accomplished, when the Churches were deprived of the Liberty of their Worship, either by the Judgment of the Commissioners; or by the Sentence of the Magistrates, or by Arrests of Parliament, if so be that any sled to the Council; at last, all without exception were condemned by the Edict of Fontainbleau, which repealed that of Nantes.

(3.) 'Tis faid, that the Beaft shall kill ibe Witneffes.

death here intended, is a Civil and Spiritual death. Which confisteth in this, that the Reformed Congregations are suffered no more to assemble, neither publickly, nor privatly; and that they are not permitted to read the Word of God, nor any Book of the Reformed Religion. And in this, that all they of that Religion, are compelled by the Violence of Souldiers to abjure their belief, and to promise to enter into fellowship with the Church of Rome, except it be such that were able to make their escape out of the Kingdom, and some Prisoners who hitherto stand it out.

(4) Whereas it is said, that the dead bodies of the Witnesses were not buried, because the kindreds, Tongues, People, and Nations would not suffer it; this must be some mercy and blessing that is promised unto them, in order to comfort

them under their state of death.

There is not one thing, which they who are dead, would more defire, provided they could speak, than to be put into graves, as esteeming it a favour and an honor. And thence it is that by the Laws of Nations, Traitors and horrid Malesactors, are deprived of the honor of burial, and of rest in a grave. The Spirit of God threatned one of the Kings of Israel, that he should be buried with the burial of an Ass, Ierem. 22. 19. Which is as much as to say, that he should not have the honor of a grave. And if the Holy Spirit had said, that they who had stain the Witnesser.

messes would not suffer them to be buried; there would have been no cause to doubt, but that the denial of Sepulsure by those murderers, were to be expounded as a continuance of their fury, and to be interpreted for anaddition of punishment, and for fomething accounted worse than death. But seeing they are not those who had killed them, and who are defigned by Inhabitants of the Earth, that would not suffer their bodies to be buried; but they are the Kindreds, Tongues, Peoples, and Nations; it is evident, that it must be some great benefit, that is procured for them by these Kindreds, Tongues, Peoples, and Nations, which is obtained in despight, and to the great regret of those Inhabitants of the Earth who had killed them.

But how is this, that the not being buried, is a benefit and advantage to the Witneffes, whom the Beaft had killed, and for the Protestant Flocks, whom the Romish Church hath scattered? I dare fay, that before the Publication of the Edict of Fontainbleau, for Repealing the Edict of Nantes, we could not have conceived, nor have in the least comprehended this State of the Witnesses lying dead without being put into Graves. But that Tranfaction which hath aftonished all Europe, hath reflected so much light upon this Article; that I am perswaded, that as the death of the Winnesses is fulfilled in the extinction of all the Protestant Churches in France, &c. fo the State wherein these extinguished Churches do now continue, giveth us to see the accomplishment

complishment of this that is here said, concerning the Bodies of the Wisnesses, lying in the street of the great City, without being put into Graves.

There are three forts of Catholicks among the new Converts. Some go willingly to the Mals. These are such as have not tasted the good Word of God; Children of this world; Lovers of Earthly things; Ready to become Turks, by the same way that they are become Papists. There are others who go not at all to Mass, but abhor it as a prophanation of the holy Supper of our Lord. are a third fort who do indeed go, but at the same time they testify that they do it through being forced, and pray heartily to God, being resolved to depart the Kingdom if they can find way of escape, which they uncessantly seek for. And the number of these being doubtless the greatest, it may be faid, that the Reformed are not buried, because the greatest part practise that which they do, with regret; and have the Mass, and all which doth attend upon it, in the same abhorrency that they had them heretofore. For I do account those who willingly go to Mass, to be dead and buried altogether; nor is there any hope of their return. But for those who go with repugnancy and forrow, tho they be dead, yet they are not buried, and there is cause to hope that they shall suddenly rise. They are dead in the esteem of those who have compelled them, and who reckon upon them as good Carbolicks, whom they K 4

shall in time bring to what they would have them. But they are not put into Graves; they are not yet infected; there is some hidden spark of life in them, which will speedily manifest it lest. This spark of life consistent in the sorrow they are under, for what they are forced to do, in a more ardent love to their Pastors than heretofore, and in those prayers which without ceasing they make

unto God for their refloration.

And to fay all that I think on this subject. So long as there remain of those seeming Converted, and forced Catholicks in France; it cannot reasonably be said, that the pretended Herefie of Calvin is extinguished, or that the Winneffes are burried. The Winneffes do yet appear, as Bodies not interred, and exposed to be seen; and are look't upon by the Papifls themselves as dead; of some they are lookt upon with pity, of others with horror, and of all with mistrust. If the Popish Clergy had been hearkned unto, who are animated by that murdering as well as lying Spirit; we should have feen the revival of St. Barthon lomew's day for the burying of those Witnesses, whom they have killed, and for the final extirpating of the pretended Herefie. For they do see, that there is no other way to compass their End. Their inclination to Massacre appeareth in the cruel treatment which they use towards those seeming Converts, who to repair the injury they have done, when they come to die, refuse to partake of the Popish Sacraments, whose dead bodies:

bodies the Priests cause to be drag'd along the streets, and thrown on the Dunghils-We may very well fay, that the rage of Papacy hath no bounds; seeing after they have murdered the Consciences of these new Converts, they persecute their very Carcasses, not only without shame, but without fear of being reproached for their inhumanity. This murdering Spirit which animates the Clergy, induceth them to demand of the King, or of his Council, a general Maffacre, that they may thereby hinder the Herefie, which they have extinguished of from recovering life and strength again. But the Kindreds, Tongues, Peoples, and Nations, will not fuffer, that the King should consent to a general Massacre; for either the feeing the prejudice which that violent Counsel would do to his State, & the advantage which that effusion of Blood would give his Enemies; or the fearing to provoke his Neighbours against him; makes that his Majesty will not hearken to those Sanguinary Sollicitors for the burying of the Witnesses.

We are carefully to observe the place, where the Witnesses are to be overcome, killed, and lest wishout burial. It is, saith the Text, in the Street of the great City. This observation obviates an Objection, that may be made against what we have alledged in our affirming the Extinction of the Protessant Churches in France, to be the putting the Witnesses to death. For some may say, are the two Witnesses no other save the Resonmed Churches in France. The Church of England, the Churches

of the United Provinces, those of Piedmont; those of Switzerland, those of Germany, &c. are not all these Churches of the number of the Wirneffes, as well as those of France? Yes, without doubt? But neither the United Provinces, nor the Cantons, nor Swedland, nor Denmark, nor Hefs, nor Saxony, nor Brandenburgh, are Streets of the great City. The Pope receiveth no Tribute from thence, nor bath he any power in any of them. Neither is there any place, except Piedmont, where the Papifls have begun to make the like War, as they have done in France. As for England, I know not if it may be fayd, that it is become a Street of the great City, because that Popery's being reestablished on the Throne in the Perion of the King, who declared himself a Roman Carbolick upon his coming to the Crown. Nor do I know whether we are not to expect the effect of that secret Plos of which there hath been a rumor in that Kingdom for these twenty years, before we can tell whether the prophecy about the death of the Witneffes be fulfilled; and before we can particularly determin the time of their Resurrection. But the word used here in the Greek, do's deliver us from that Entanglement. For the Text not speaking of places, but of one place; doth thereby feem to inform us, that the Wisneffes are not to be killed any where elfe, fave in that place or Street which the Text doth defign. Which feems beyond all contradiction to be France, in that we fee the Winneffes Killed there, & not put into Graves.

# XXIV. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Rising of the Witnesses; their ascending into Heaven; and of what follows upon their Triumph.

#### REV. CHAP. XI.

V. 11. And after three day's and an half, the Spirit of Life from God entred into them; and they flood upon their feet; and great fear fell upon them which law them.

V. 12. And they heard a great voice from Heaven, saying unto them, come up hister, and they ascended up to Heaven in a Cloud, and their Ene-

mies bebela them.

V. 13. And the same hour was there a great Earthquake, and the tenth part of the City fell; and in the Earthquake were flain of men seven thousand: and the remnant were affrighted, and gave glory to the God of Heaven.

I f the 1260 Days signify 1260 Years, as shall be proved in another place; then there is no reason for the understanding the threedays of an half wherein the Witnesses sie dead for three Natural day's. So that it is three years and a half, that the Winnesses are to continue dead, and without being put into Graves. After which time they shall rife, and shall ascend into Heaven.

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This Refurrection and Ascention of the Witnesses doth import two things. First, That the Reformed Churches shall be reeftablished, and that in such a manner, that the hand of God shall fignally appear in it, because there is none besides God who can raise the Dead. 2ly, That they shall be feeled in a more Advantagious State, than they were before; even as the life which Christ had after his Resurrection, surpassed that in glory which he laid down on the Cross. That is the meaning of the Allusion, which the Holy Spirit maketh. here to the Resurrection and Ascention of our Saviour, while he is speaking of the reestablishment of the Church. Because their death was in this like unto that of Jesus Christ, that they were killed and extinguished by Roman Souldiers, even as our Lord was. For this is a Fact as remarkable as it is notorious, that they are the Prelates who have let loofe, the Kings Troops against the Reformed Churches; and that they are the Curates who have removed them from fuch of the Reformed as have come to begg it under promise of ab. juring their Religion. So that the Death of the Witnesses bearing so great a resemblance to the death of Jesus Chrift, their Resurrection shall also refemble his.

All that is here said concerning the reestablishment of the Protestant Churches, is to be considered with attention. (1) Tis said, that the Spirit of life from God entred into the Witnesses. This Spirit of Life, is certainly set in opposition to that Spirit of Death, which killed them.

NOW

Now what was that which killed them? It was the fear of men, the dread of milery; apprehension that they should never see an End of their torments, and the Violence they were under from the Soldiers. It was that fallacious and enfraring Reasoning, which they every day heard from the Mouths of their persecutors. Stand out as long as you please; When we have devoured you to the bone, you must at last obey. Flatter not your selves with hope of any ease; the King will not suffer himself to be contradifled. He who could take Cambray and Luxemburgh, will he be with flood by a Hugonot Dog? Nor shall ye be suffered to depart the Kingdom. What fools are ye to suffer your selves to be devoured? ye may be eased of the Dragoons, by the bare saying of one word. Say only, I do obey the King, and for the rest you may believe as you will. Do you think, that the King would have you damned? He pur poseth to reform the Church of France, as soon as he hash reduced and unsted all his Subjects. Do ve not know what he hash done already against the Court of Rome? You will suddenly see other matters. Will you be they after all; who shall alone make head against the King; and rob him of the Title of Conqueror and of Victorious. Do you not fee that all do submit; that young and old, poor and rich, Noble and Ignoble, Learned and Ignorant, throughout the whole Kingdom do comply? This was that Spirit of Death that entred into the Witnesses. It was this blast or tempestuous Wind, that hath scattered and overthrown. all the Protestant Churches of France.

And in probability, the Spirit of life from K 7 God

God that shall enter into the Witneffes, will be a way of Reasoning that is contrary to this. For example; what have we done, unhappy creatures that we are? How great is our crime? We are gone over to a Religion that cannot be good; forasmueb as its Ministers, Bishops, and Priests have let loofe the Kings Troops upon us, and that it is they who are the Authors of all the robberies, violences, blasphemies, and impieties, which the Souldiers have committed in order to pervert us. And feeing the Bishops and Priests will have forced Consciences, they cannot be the Ministers of God, who requiresh the beart, and a willing people. Nor can they be the Ministers of Christ, because they bave taken from us the only means of Instruction by depriving us of the Holy Scriptures, together with all Books tending to piety. What can that Religion be worth, which reduces the whole of Religion to the Mass, where we understand nothing, and where our Eyes are filled with certain ceremonies, of which we comprehend nothing, fave that they worship an object in which we fee nothing that is Adorable; and where they commit that affront against the Son of God, as to hale him from his throne of plory, to put him into the bands of wicked persons, and into the Mouths of blasphemers. Can that Religion be good where we hear not a Jermon, wherein they do not demand the affiftance of the Holy Spirit but by the intercession of the blessed Virgin; which is both a plain Idolatry, and expressy condemned by shole words of our Saviour; I will pray the Father, and he shall fend you the comforter: and no man cometh to the Father, fave by me. Besides, they do perform nothing of what

they promised us. We are not suffered to believe as we would. They have not Reformed one abuse. They give us no rest, neisher as to our bodies, nor as to our Consciences. They joined fraud to violence, which are the two Characters of Antichrist, whereby to seduceus. Come, let us give glory to God. Let us depart out of Babylon. God will bless our Endeavours, and either deliver us out of our captivity, or give us strength to glorify him by our sufferings. This in all likely hood, is the Spirit of life from God, that after three years and a half will enser into the Witnesses.

(2) Tis said, that the Witnesses shood upon their fees. This is as much as to say, that they shall come to acknowledge their crime; shall sorbear to go to the Mass; that they shall take courage; that their zeal shall revive; that they shall Serve God according to his Word; that they shall assemble first in secret, then publickly, without searing any more either the Bishops, or the Curates, or the Souldiers, or the Dragoons, or Misery, or

death.

(3) 'Tis said, that great fear fell upon them which saw them. We are not to doubt, but that the Holy Spirit do's by them that saw them understand, the Authors and Executioners of the persecution. For the other Papists have scarce medled in it. It hath been only the Clergy, and the Bigots of the Court and of the Parliaments, who interested themselves in persecuting the Churches while they stood, and who do now make merry upon their dissipation. And they are the persons, upon whom

fear will fall, when they shall come to fee the feattered congregations gather again. Nor shall they recover from that dread, because the Court will be no more inclined to hearken to them; but on the contrary, all that will be done there, shall tend to the mortifying of them, and to the re-establishing the Churches.

'Tis said, that the Witnesses beard a great voice from beaven, faying, come up bisher; and that they ascended in a cloud. I am much deceived, if this doth not fignify, that God, who is the Master of hearts, shall change the heart of the King and of his Council, and that we shall see a Revolution in France, of a contrary nature to what hath been feen in Enpland. As in the year 1685, we faw Popery mount into the Throne of great Britiain; so after the shree years and a half of the Wisnesses lying dead, we shall fee the Reformed Religion get upon the Throne in France. We have not been much. furprised to see the re-establishment of Popery. in England, because it is long fince it was known what judgment the Duke of York was of; but we shall be extreamly surprised at the re-establishment of the Reformed Churches in France, because we know the King to be of opposite Sentiments to them. But as it is the King of France who contributeth most to the Glory of the Papacy; So it shall be the King of France, that shall contribute most to its ruin. It was a Louis XII who in the last age threatned to deftroy the Romish Church, perdam Babylonis nomen. And it shall be a Louis

who will execute the threatning of that generous King. The God of heaven and Earth, the King of Kings, who has the hearts of Kings and of people in his hand, raifeth in us this hope, because it is further added in

the Prophecy:

(5) That the same bour there was a great Earthquake, and the tenth part of the City fell. It may be doubted whether this Earthquake may come to pass according to the letter. But it is most certain, that Earthquakes in scripture, fignify great alterations that fall out in States. And to bring no other example fave one that relates nearly to this matter. Whosoever remembers that Earthquake which was in France, when the King returned from the Pyrenees after the Treaty of Peace and the confummation of his Marriage; and confiders the great alterations which have fince fallen out in that Kingdom, not only in reference to Religion, as well Popishas Reformed, but in reference to Justice, to Policy, to the Finances, and to War; will no longer question, but that the Earthquake, which is to be after the Witneffer have tyen shree days and a balf dead, doth promise as surprising a change in France as to all those regards, and an alteration wherewith all the world will be contented, except it be the Clergy, the Monks, and the Jelustes.

Some will doubless ask, what reason I have to understand France, rather than any other Kingdom, by this tenth part of the City, which is to fall after the Earsquake? My reasons

are these. (1) I presuppose that the City here spoken of is Babylon, or the Papal Empire, or the Romish Church, which is the Empire of Antichrift. This Truth we have already proved. (2) I presuppose that France is One of the ten Horns of the Beaft; One of the ten Kingdoms that were to be formed out of the ruins of the Roman Empire, according to Daniel, and which was to begin at the same time with the Beast, according to St. John, that is, to begin with the Papal Empire. This is evident in Hittory. (3) I presuppose France is one Street, and one part of the City, i. e. of the Papal Kingdom. Nor can any deny but that the Gallican Church, or the Church of France stiles it self by the Title of the Catholick Apostolick Roman Church; that the Pope Reigns there over what is called Spiritual; that he hath there his Minifters and Agents; that he receiveth Annates from thence and that there is no Arch-Bishop Or Bisbop in France, but who receives his Miffion and Authority from the Pope. (4) I suppole that France is the most beautiful and glorious Kingdom of all those Kingdoms which are Tributary to the Pope. They do fo account it, by calling the King of France the most Christian King, and the eldest Son of the And it is worthy of remark, that even in St. Fobns time, France was by way of excellency stiled the Province; because of all the Provinces of the Roman Empire, France which was then called Gaul, was the best and the most powerful. This is so certain, that the name do's yet remain, and is attributed .

buted to the Southern part of France, which is stiled Province, from the latin, Provincia. It being therefore faid in the Text, that the tenth part of the City fell; the Holy Spirit did questionless intend by that expression, the most excellent part of all? So that it is from, thence very natural to understand France by the tenth part of the City. Laftly, we have al- . ready observed, that it is not faid that the two Witnefes were killed, and that they lay unburied in the places or Streets, in the plural number, but in the Street of the great City, in the fingular; which is as much as to fay, a Popish Kingdom marked out by way of excellency. And therefore seeing the Holy Spirit had the most excellent of all the Popish Kingdoms in his Eye; and feeing we have feen. the death, which in so surprising a manner hath befallen the Winneffes in France; we may without any difficulty conclude, that it is France, which is this tenth part of the City that. w to fall.

shall fall. This may at the first view appear a dreadful prediction against France. But yet it is not so. For we must observe, that this threatning, is not as it would at first seem, denounced against the sensh pare of the City, but against the City it self. Because as that is the alone cause of the death of the swo Wisnesses, so that is also the object of Gods vengeance. Tis then the City, the Papal Kingdom, which is to receive a terrible loss, by the falling away of France. Whereas France it self.

will increase both its strength and Glory, by that falling off and withdrawing. So that upon the whole, I do not doubt, but that it is the conversion of that beautiful Kingdom,

which is promised in this place.

And that which confirmeth me the more in this conjecture is what followeth, namely, that there, i. e. in the tenth part of the City, which was to fall by an Earthquake, there shall be flain of men seven thousand, and that the remnant shall be affrighted, and give glory to God. In which words we have two Events represented unto us, whereof the one is very different from the other; both of them worthy of observation. The one is an effect of the vengeance of God; the other an effect of his Mercy.

The first event, is the death of seven thousand names of men. Which is a figure, where seventhousand names of men, are put for seven thoufand men of name, that is, of quality, reputation, and dignity. These Men of Name are doubtless, either the Doctors, who make a great deal of noise in France, in the Sorbone, in the Society of the Oratory, in the Society. of the Jejuites, and among the Clergy; or elfe persons of quality, who are distinguished from others by their birth and by their honor. The Number of feven thousand, denotes an indefinite number, but very confiderable. And the death of shese men, will be a death parallel to the Death of the Wineffes; that so like may be returned unto them for like. For that the Jame shall be rendred unto Babylon, which She rendred unto Sion, is both threat.

threatned in the Prophefies of Isaiab, and in the Revelations of St. John; 1/a. 14. 6 Rev. 18.6.

Not that these seven shouland men, shall be compelled by the fury of Missionary Dragoons to abjure Popery, and to embrace the Reformed Religion. For that is not the way by which the Reformed Religion planteth it felf in the hearts of men. That is a method only sutable to the Popish Religion, and to the Mahometan But the meaning is, that they shall no more dare to write, or to speak in favour of Popery against the Reformation : that their Societies shall be put down, and that they shall banish themselves out of the Realm. upon their not finding it to be their interest to continue; all which will be a death unto them. But we may take the words of the Text litterally and without a Figure. Seeing there shall be killed feven thousand names of men, that is, there shall be no more of that kind of Dollars who are diffinguished by their Societies and Fraternities, no more Monks, no more Jesuites, and it may be no more Arch-Bishops, no more Abbots, and no more Cardinals in the Kingdom.

The 24 Event marked in the Prophecy, is that the remnant shall be affrighted by the refurredion and afcention of the Witnesses; i.e. by seeing the reestablishment of the Resormed Churches, and shall give glory to God. Which questionless denote the unto us the conversion of all those people, who belong to France. For there is nothing by which God is more eminently glorified, than by the conversion

of men. And that expression of their giving glory to the God of Heaven, deserveth to be remarked. Why is it not faid, they shall give Glory to God; why so the God of Heaven? This beyond all contradiction, strikes at them who put themselues in the place of God. Every one knoweth the Station, which the Pope and the Roman Church, hold in all parts of the Papal Kingdom. They make a God of the Pope, and of the Church, both in ascribing to them the glorious Attribute of being Infallible, which appertaineth to none but to the Deity; and in making the Authority of the Church the Foundation of the Faith of Christians. But this is a perishable Divinity , a God of the Earth , a false God ; from which men shall turn to the God of Heaven's the living and true God, whose Word shall then be the alone Foundation of Faith. 'Tis well known how they have made the great Louis a God, through their compelling Protestants ro change their Religion, for this only reason, because it was the Kings Will to have it so. But affairs will alter; and all France shall give Glory to the God of Heaven. They shall give to Cefar the things that are. Cefar's; but not the things which belong to God. Yea Cefar himself shall give glory to the God of Heaven.

If what we have said in reference to the Resurrection of the two Winnesses, and of that which is to ensue thereupon, be no more than a Conjecture, as we will give it no other Title; yet it may be affirmed, that it is a

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conjecture accompanied with great probability, and that there is some Foundation for it. For if we dare not say, that St. John fore-told the Event, which is actually come to pass; we may say, that such a thing is fallen out, which may be called both the death of the two Winesses, and their lying without being put into Graves. Seeing what we have seen befall the Reformed in France, does exactly answer to the Terms of the prediction. And if the death of the Wienesses what we have explained it; then it cannot be denied, but that all which we have said in reference to their Resurrection, is a conjecture that hath a

Foundation and a probability.

As to the Time when we are to see their Refurrection; there is no doubt but that we are to reckon from the period, at which their death fell out. And it may be faid with great appearance of truth, that the Edia of Fontain bleau, which repealed that of Nantes, (that was the Foundation of the Liberty of the Reformed) was the fatal stroke which gave the Winneffes their death. For the Edie of Fonsain bleau declareth that of Nantes to be now useless, seeing there remain but few Proteflants to be converted to the Catholick Religion. and they hope these will be soon reduced as others have been. For a finuch then as the Edift of Fontain bleau was regiltred towards the end of October, 1685. and that it speaks of the extinction of the Reformed Religion, and of the Protestants, (which was that foretold by St. John under the death of the swo Witneffes)

as a thing done, and that what remained of them were not to be reckoned upon; we may then very probably fay, that upon counting the three years and a half from the forementioned October, the Winneffes shall again rife, and the Reformed shall be re-established.

# XXV. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Seventh Trumpet. The Ark opened in Heaven. The Kingdoms of this world become the Lords.

#### REV. CHAP. II.

V. 14. The second Wo is past, and behold the

shird Wo cometh quickly.

V. 13. And the seventh Angel sounded, and shere were great voices in Heaven, saying, the Kingdoms of our doms of this World are become the Kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall resgn for ever and ever.

V. 16. And the four and twenty Elders which fate before God on their Seats, fell upon their faces,

and worshipped God , Saying;

V. 17 We give thee thanks, O Lord God Almighty, which are, and wast, and are to come; because thou hast taken to thee thy great power, and hast reigned.

V. 18. And the Nations were angry, and thy wrath is come, and the time of the dead, that they

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should be judged, and that thou shouldest give reward unto the Servants the Prophets, and to the Saints, and them that sear the Name, small and great, and shouldest destroy them which destroy the Earth.

V. 19. And the Temple of God was opened in Heaven, and there was seen in his Temple the Ark of his Testament; and there were lightnings, and voices, and thundring, and an Earthquake, and

great bail.

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A Ltho this be the seventh Trumpet, yet it can no way's be the last Judgment that is spoken of here, as it might seem to be at the first view. For the pouring out of the seven Vials is to be followed with the destruction of Babylon, and that is to be followed with the conversion of all Nations, and with the Reign of a 1000. years. After which shall come the War of God and Magog. And all these things being to go before the Judgment of the last day, it is not possible that that should be the subject of this seventh Trumpet, under which the seven Vials are to be poured out.

Nor do the 24. Elders say, that the time of Judging the quick and the dead was come, but they only speak of the Dead, which sheweth that is not the Judgment of the last day that is spoken of, where the Living shall be judged as well as the Dead And withall tis here said, that the Kingdoms of this world, are to become the Kingdoms of Tesus Christ; which admirably agrees to the Millennian Reign, when all Nations shall be converted; but

no way's agreeth to the last Judgment, when

all Kingdoms shall come to an End.

We must therefore by the Term Dead, understand the Church of God, but as afflisted by reason of the War which the Beatt was to make against her for the space 1260 years, 'ere he came to be destroyed. For Affictions are in the Scripture stiled a death, 2 Cor. 1. 10. and 2 Cor. 11. 23. And by the Term to judg, we are to understand to deliver. which sense David fay's to God, Pf. 35. v. 24. Judg me according to thy rightoousness, that is, deliver me, because he addeth, and let not mine Enemies rejoice over me. To which purpose there are many other places in the Scripture. Because therefore the Church shall be delivered from all her Persecutions, at that time when Babylon comes to be destroyed, and the Kingdoms of this world brought in to Jefus Christ; it is here said upon the arrival of these two great Events, that the Dead shall be judged.

But if we have a mind to retain the natural fignification both of the Term Dead, and of the Term judged; the fense will be, that when Babylon shall be destroyed, and the Kingdoms of this world converted to Jesus Christ; then the Martyrs shall be judged, and have justice done them through the whole extent of the Papal Empire. Whereas they are now accounted of as damned Hereticks, they shall be then reckoned and esteemed blessed, and to have died true Martyrs. So that this is exactly the first Resurrection, whereof we have

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spoken in the Illustration about the thousand years, and of the judgment which is there mentioned.

The opening of the Temple, which this Seventh Trumpet promifeth, accordeth fitly with the Sente that we have given. Under the Reign of Ahaz, when the Apoltacy was Universal, the Temple was shut. But when a Reformation came to be made by Hezekish, the first thing that was done, was the opening of the Temple, 2 Chron. 29. 3. Thus the Myflical Temple, which had been shut up under the Reign of Antichrift, shall be opened, and the worship of God shall be restored. And which is worthy of our observation, 'tis not faid that a new Temple was built, but that the ancient Temple was opened. So that the Church, which is the Myffical Temple, hath in despight of the attempts of Amichrist alway's fublifted. That which we are to fee in the great and general Reformation, which the Seventh Trumpet promifeth, is not a new Church, but a re-establishment of the old.

As for the Ark, which was seen at the opening of the Temple; it may be either considered as a sigure of Issue Christ, or as containing the two Tables of the Law of God. With respect to the first; the sight of the Ark, signifies that Jesus Christ, who had been obscured during the Reign of Antichrist, through an addition of copartners with him both in offices and in the work of Redemption, and through the joining another sacrifice to that of his death, shall be perfectly revealed to all the world as

the word represents him, when once the Kingdoms of the Earth are converted and brought in. With respect to the second; the Sight of the Ark signifies, that the Word of God, the reading whereof had been forbidden by Antichrist, as of a Book dangerous and hurtful to Salvation, shall be put into all mens hands, and every one shall be allowed, and have full liberty to read it and meditate upon it.

Moreover, the Sight of this Ark, does also fore-tell and promise the Conversion of the Iews. For the Ark having been 1 off since the Captivity in Babylon of the Chaldees; the Sight of it do's promise, that when Gods people shall be delivered out of Antichvistian Babylon, that the Iews shall be converted and re-

called.

The opening of the same Temple is spoken of chap 15. v. 5: as we have observed in the 20th Illustration of the ist part. But there are two differences between the opening of the Temple in that place, and the opening of it in this. One is, that the Ark doth not appear there, as it doth here; because at the first Reformation, the Iews were not Converted, as they shall be at the second The other is, because the Smoke that proceeded out of the Temple upon the first opening of it, hindred all from coming into it, because the \* me of the conversion of all Nations was not then come; whereas upon the opening of it n w, and that time being come, there is mention of no smoke whereby any should be indred to enter.

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Finally, the Lightnings, the Voices, the Thundrings, and the great Hail, which accompanied this opening of the Temple; comprehend the third Wo, which was not to arrive fill under the Seventh Trumpet, and which design nothing else save the judgments that are to be insticted through the pouring out of the Vials.

# XXVI. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Pouring out of the Vials.

REV. CHAP. 16.

THere are some who think the fifth Vial is poured forth, and consequently that the four first are likewise poured out; and this because of that conformity which seems to appear betwixt the fifth Vial that denounceth Darkness, that is to say, some great disaster to the Seat of the Beaft, and between that which' befell the Papal Empire, from the time of the great Schism, till the time of the Council of Conftance, which put an End to that Schifm. Seeing the Seat of the Beaft was during that whole time as it were smitten, and his Kingdom was become full of darkness, through the great decay of the Papal Authority, Which Decay of Authority was much increased by the Reformation that begun under the Popedom of Leo X.

But this Reason is not of that strength, as L 3 to

to perswade me, that the fifth Vial was at that time poured out. Foralmuch as the Affliction fignified by Darkness, which befell the Papal Empire through the Reformation begun by Luther, hath not been fo great as to answer fully the force of the Terms used in reference to that Vial, namely , that the Kingdom of the Beaft was full of darkness, and they gnawed their tongues for pain, Rev. 16. 10. Belides, it was only the Sear of the Beaft, it was the City of Rome which is the Beafts Seat, that was affreted by Luthers Reformation; but the Papal Kingdom, was not to afflicted; on the Contrary, great part of that Empire rejoiced at the Reformation. Whereas it is to be observed, that it is not faid that the Seat of the Beaft, but that the Kingdom of the Beaft, was full of dark. 2.efs. So that the fifth Vial doth as once threaten both Rome and its Empire with another Affliction that shall befall them; when the general Reformation shall be accomplished; when all the Western Nations shall come to be delivered from the Papal Tyranny, and to be perfectly inlightned with the Light of the Gospel. And therefore the fifth Vial is not poured out, nor by consequence the two laft.

'Tis expressly said, chap. 15. v. 1. that the Seven Vials, are the seven last plagues, and that by them the wrath of God is consummated. Now against whom is it consummated? Without doubt, it is against Babylon, against Rome and the Papacy, against the Kingdom of Antichrist. And the wrath of God cannot be said to be

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consummated, until that prophecy, chap. 18v. 20. be suissilled; Rejoice over her, thou Heaven, and ye Holy Apostles and Prophets; sor God hash avenged you on her. And a mighty Angel took up a stone like a great milstone, and cast it into the Sea, saying, thus wish violence shall that great City Babylon be thrown down, and shall be sound no more at all. This Oracle is not yet suffilled. Babylon is yet standing The Kingdom of Antichrist doth yet continue. From whence it does at the least sollow, that the last Vial is still to be poured out, and as I may say, that

there is not one drop of it yet fallen

But the same do's appear as evidently in reserence to the sour first, as it do's in relation to the shree last. For besides that, it is said of them all in general, that they are the last plagues, and she consummation of the wrath of God against Babylon; St. John further tells us. ch. 8. v. 13. that he heard an Angel flying thorow the midst of Heaven, saying with a loud voice, Wo, wo, wo to the Inhabitants of the Earth, by reason of the Trumpers that are yet to sound. And chap. 9. v. 12. after the sounding of the sight Trumpet, St. John adds, one Wo is past, and behold there come two Woes more hereafter.

One of these two Wass fell undoubtedly out, under the sixth Trumpes, under which Mahometanism and the Turkish Armies destroyed the whole East. And therefore the third Wo must come to pass under the seventh

and the last Trumpet.

St. Iohn accordingly declareth expressly, L 4 chap.

chap. IT. v. 14. that the second Wo is past, and behold the third Wo cometh quickly. And after that, he immediately subjoins, that the seventh Angel founded, and that there were great voices in heaven, faying, the Kingdoms of this world are become the Kingdoms of our Lord and of his Chrift, and he shall Reign for ever and ever. This is a mo for the Papacy, but it is a happiness for the Church of God. For it is exactly the general Reformation, which shall comprehend in it the conversion of the 7ews, of the Mahometans, of the Pagans, and of the Papills; and the uniting of all Sids of Christians into one beher, and into one Worship, together with the final End of the Papal Kingdom. Whence it uncontroably follows, that all the Vials being contained under this third Wo, they are yet to be poured out. Forasinuch as we are this year 1687. Itill under the fixth Trumper, and are groaning under the pressures of the second Wo. Which over and above all the Massacres that were feen in the former ages, hath made us to fee in this age, the two Sackcloth Witneffes overcome and killed by the Beaft.

So that here we have a new proof that all the Vials from the first to the last, are yet to be poured out; forasmuch as the Vials are no other thing but the seven Thunders, which are spoken of Chap. 10. And indeed the Thunders are seven in number, as well as the Vials are. And as the Thunders do signify the judgments of God against the Enemies of the Church; so the Vials do signify the same,

in that by them the Wrath of God is to be confummated. Moreover, the things threatned by the Thunders, are delayed from being executed until the founding of the Seventh Trumpet. For St. John tells us, Chap. 10. v. 4. that being about to write, he heard a voice from Heaven, faying, Seal up those things which the seven Thunders uttered, and write them not. Why was this? Because they were not to be executed, until the Mystery of God should be finished, which is not to be till under the Seventh Trumpet. For the Mystery of God, is the bringing in of all Kingdoms to Jesus Christ, the conversion of all Nations, and the uniting of all Christians; from whence that peace of the Church shall arise, which is to continue during the thousand years that Satan is to be bound. And if there be any difference betwixt the Vials and the Thunders, it confifteth only in this, that the Thunders are the denunciation of the Judgments of God; and that the Vials are the execution of them. For tho the Thunders were heard by St. John under the Sixth Trumpet, yet they were not to be executed till under the Seventh, under which it is that all the Vials shall be poured out.

I do know, that there are famous Writers, who pretend to demonstrate the effufion of most of the Vials, as already past; by that conformity which they observe in Events with the Terms that exptess the Evils, which each Vial doth contain. But that conformity doth not necessarily prove that they are all poured forth, nor indeed that any part of them is; what hath been now faid proves the contrary in a manner that comes near to demonstration. All that agreement does only prove, that they shall be poured out in their proper times, and that of this we are not to doubt, feeing what is already come to pass, is an assurance of what is to enfue. So that what fell out in the time of Luther, the' conformable to the prediction about the ruin of Babylon, does not ferve to prove that Babylon is entirely fallen; but is as it were an Earnest put into our hand, whereby the total fall of it is promised unto us, and which is to be a pledg of the full payment of all that is promifed us in reference thereunto.

Forasimuch then as it is certain, that not fo much as one of the Vials is yet poured forth; it becometh us in point of Wisdom to affirm nothing dogmatically in the expounding of

them.

That which may be affirmed as certain and indubitable, is, first, that as the Trumpets declared the manifestation of Antichrist, and his advances in the chablishment of his Empire, together with the rise of the Mahometan Religion, and the growth of the Turkish Empire; so the Vials shew the fall and ruin of these two Enemies of the Christian Religion.

Secondly, That when the Vials come to be poured out, there shall be no long distance between the pouring nut of one of them, and the essusion of the rest. Because it is said in the 19th Chapter v. 6, that the Angel sware

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that there should be time no longer. That is to fay, that there should be no more delay; that the Judgments of God shall overtake the Beast, without any respit betwixt one and another; and that the seven Thunders shall break forth, and fall as it were close and near together. And consequently, that the Vials, which are nothing but the seven Thunders, shall be so poured out, that before the pouring forth of the first be ended,

the second shall begin, and so the rest.

Thirdly, That there shall be scarce any distance of time, betwixt the founding of the fixth Trumpet, and the founding of the feventh. Seeing 'tis faid, chap. 11. v. 14. The fecond Won patt, and behold the third Wo cometh quickly. For we are to observe, that this is not faid in the prediction of the two first Wo's, under the fifth and fixeh Trumpets. All that is there faid, is only that they shall come; but this quickly is not added fave in the prediction of the third Wo. Whence we may conclude, that the feventh Trumpet shall immediately follow the Refurrection of the two Wineffes. Whose Death, as it fell out in 1685. fo their Refurrection shall enfue within three years and a half from that time, because the three days and a half, wherein they are to lie dead, being prophetick days, are equivalent unto fo many years. And then, in a short time after the Refurrection of the Witneffes, whom the Beaft hath killed, we shall fee the arrival of the third Wo. that is to avenge the Lambs Wife, for all the 1 6 cvils

evils which the Mother of Harlots hath made her to fuffer.

Nor ought we to forget, that the Term in the Original, which fignifieth a Vial, fignifieth also a Cup; in which sense the Term is undoubtedly here used. For besides, that it is the Judgments of God, which are here treated of, and which are expressed in the Scripture by the word Cup, as appeareth both P1.75. v. 8. and by the prayer of our Saviour, in his Agony, Let this Cup pass from me, Matth. 26. v. 39. I say, besides this, it is evident, that the vengeance wherewith Babylon is threatned, is expressed by the same Term, Rev. chap. 18. v. 6. Remard her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double, according to her works; in the CUP which she bath filled, fill to her double. So that the Cups of God's Wrath, are fet in opposition to the golden Cup with which Babylon made drunk the Nations of the Earth. Babylon's Cup is full of the furious Wine of her fornications , Rev 17. 2. These Cups which are to be poured out, are full of the wrath of Almighty God, by which he will make her defolate.

I will again repeat, that seeing these Vials of Cups contain Judgments yet to come, and which cannot be explained from the Events, as hath been done in expounding of the Visions of the Trampers; that therefore I design not to speak otherway's, than by way of Conjecture. This is a deserence which should be pay'd to the Author of Propheses Howsoever we shall see what may be

belt

best alledged, and what carrieth the greatest probability, by having our eye upon remembring the Explanations that have been already given.

# The first Vial.

V. 2 And the first Angel went, and poured out his Vialupon the Earth, and there fell a noisome and grievous sore upon the men which had the mark of the Beast, and upon them which worshipped his Image.

The Earth upon which the first Vial fell; is the Antichristian Church, the Christian Church become Earthly; which is no longer conflituted of those that are Citizens of Heaven, as the true Church of Jesus Christ is, but is made up of worldly persons, who have nothing else in their aim, but to satisfy their ambition, avarice, and carnal defires. These will be fretted and grieved, to fee the loss of their Church Revenues, and to be deprived of the means of gratifying their lusts. This vexation and forrow, which is the noisome. and grievous fore upon them, will increase their rage against the Church of God. They who have the mark of the Beaft , represent the Clergy, the Prelates and the Priefts, who are not only distinguished by their Habits, and shaving their Crowns; but who likewise boast of an indelible Character, that is to fay, of a mark which nothing can efface. These who worship the Image of the Beaft, fignifie the falle zea-17 Lots, lots, who are intoxicated with the belief of the Infallibility of the Romish Church, as the ancient Romans were with the Eternity of Rome, which they stilled the Eternal City. These are the Bigots who are transported with a blind zeal, the Ignorants who are swallowed up in Superstition, and who yield a greater and a more submissive obedience to their Guides, than that which God requireth of his People. For God doth not require a blind Obedience, which is that which they do render to their Clergy.

# The second Vial.

V. 3. And the second Angel poured out his Vial upon the Sea, and it became as the Blood of a dead man; and every living Soul died in the Sea.

The Sea is the Papal Kingdom in its utmost extent; not only the countrey whereof the Pope is Soveraign, but likewise all those Princes, who acknowledghim for their Spiritual Head and Father. This Empire shall become as the Blood of a dead Man, so that every Soul which liveth in it shall die. That is, the Government of Popish Princes shall grow so intolerable, that their people shall not be able to endure their Yoke. As the Fish cannot live in waters, which are turned into Blood.

### The third Viat.

V. 4. And the third Angel poured out his Fial upon the Rivers and Fountains of Waters, and they became Blood.

V. s. And I heard the Angel of the Waters fay, thou art righteous, O Lord, which art, and wast, and shalt be, because thou hast judged thus.

V. 6. For they have shed the blood of Saints, and Prophets, and thou hast given them blood to drink, for they are worthy.

The Rivers and the Fountains, are beyond all peradventure the Doctrines wherewith they nourish Souls, The Doctrine of the Romish Church is a Doctrine of Blood against all those whom they account Herericks. And it is very probable, that the same Doctrine shall prove bloody against themselves. And that their Maxims, fuch as, that Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks; that men are to be compelled to go to Mass, because it is written, compel them to come in; and that it is lawful to do evil, that good may come of it; together with others of that kind; shall one day ferve to make their members arm against, and tear one another. And by that means, like shall be returned unto them for like.

### The fourth Vial.

V. 8. And the fourth Angel poured out his Vial upon the Sun, and power was given unto him to

Thorch men with fire.

V.9. And men were scorched with great heat, and blasphemed the Name of God, which hash power over these plagues; and they repensed nos, to give him glory.

This Sun is in all likelyhoood the Ostoman Emperor, who is the Sun of the Eastern Empire. For as the fourth Trumpet raised and established him, so the fourth Vial shall shake him, and pull him down. The Subjects of that Empire shall be mortally afflicted; but instead of being thereby converted, they shall blaspheme the Name of God, through not acknowledging his providence as the Supreme and righteous cause of their Judgments.

# The fifth Vial.

V. to. And the fifth Angel poured out his Vial upon the Seat of the Beaft, and his Kingdom was full of darkness, and they gnawed their tongues for pain.

.V. II. And blasphemed the God of Heaven, be-

not of their deeds.

There is nothing here dark, provided it be true that the Beast is the Papal Empire, according

cording as we have proved, and that Rome is the Seat of this Empire, as all men do fee. So that it is the City of Rome, which is here threatned by God with an eternal and irrecoverable Ruin. Or rather, this is the execution of that denunciation, contained in the 18th Chap, and which we have explained in the firft Part. Rome is threatned to be destroyed as Egypt, as Babylon, and as Sodom. This fifth Vial shews us the fulfilling of all this. Rome being destroyed, the Beasts Kingdom becomes full of darkness. Which in the Scripture fignifies Sadness and Mourning. 'Tis casie to apprehend the dejection which the Papal Empire will be under, and the affliction that they will be in, who have the Mark of the Beast, his Name, or the Number of his Name, when they fee that Rome is no more. 'Tis faid, that they shall gnaw their tongues, and blaspheme the God of Heaven; i.e. they shall complain, that God is wanting in making good his promifes, namely, that Rome should not perish while the world stood, and that she should be alway's the Lady and Mistriss of all Churches, of Faith, and of Religion. Which is a horrid blasphemy; for where hath God promised any such priviledg to the City of Rome?

### The fixth Vial.

V. 12. And the fixsh Angel poured out his Vial upon the great River Euphrates, and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the Kings Kings of the East might he prepared.

V. 13. And I saw three unclean Spirits like Frogs, come out of the mouth of the Dragon, and out of the mouth of the Beaft, and out of the mouth of the False Prophet.

V. 14. For they are the Spirits of Devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the Kings of the Earth, and of the whole World, to gather them to the bat-

sel of that great day of God Almighty.

V. 15. Behold I come as a Thief, bleffeth is he that watcheth, and keepeth his Garments, left he walk naked, and they see his shame.

V. 16. And they gathered them together into a place, called in the Hebrew Tongue Armageddon.

The fixeh Vial destroyeth the Empire of the Turks and their Religion; which the fixeh Trumper had advanced to the highest pitch of its grandure. For the River Euphrates does undoubtedly fignify the people of that part of the world; as its being dried up denoteth the End of their Empire and of their Religion. After which there will be nothing to hinder, either the Kings of the East, who shall be enlightned and converted, or the Lews, who are there dispersed in great num. bers, from marching into the West, to help to finish the deftruction of the Beaft. 'Tis remarkable, that the Prophet Isaiah doth in the place where he promifeth the conversion of the Iews, stile them Kings, which as it hath a reference to the Millennian Reign, so it induceth to a belief, that the Iews are these Kings who are here spoken of. The prosperity

rity of Mahometanism and Popery hath kept back the Iews from the Christian Religion, which those two Religions have so much disfigured. But when through the destruction of Rome, they shall behold the Seat of the Beast overthrown, and when they shall see the Kingdom of the Beast become full of darknis, & the great River Euphrates dried up, then they will open their eyes and be converted.

The Conversion of the Jews, is unquestionably promised in this place, in that St. Iohn useth an expression like to what Isaiah useth chape 11. v. 15 where their conversion is promised. For it St. Iohn speaks of the drying up of Euphrates; Isaiah sayth, that God will shake his hand over the River. Moreover, it is plainly in favour of the Jews, that St. Iohn useth the

Hebrew term Armageddon.

And there came three unclean Spirits like frogs, out of the mouth of the Dragon, and out of the mouth of the Beaft, and out of the Mouth of the falle Prophet. Who can doubt but that these are the Spiritual Fathers of the three Orders of Monks, who have made most noise and have done must hurt, namely, the Jacobin's, the Cordeliers, and the Jesuites? Are not these Spiritual Fathers? Do they not depend upon the Pope as upon a Deity? Doth not the command of that false Prophet, fend them to the East-Indies, to America, and to all places? Are they not troublesome and importunate, as the Frogsare? and are not the Mansions where they are Cloiff'red, nafty and flinking like the dirty pudles?

When

When the Pepe shall find himself threatned with a total ruin, he shall send to all parts, he shall hunt out these three Orders of Ghostly Fathers in order to assemble all his forces. But this rendevouz is said to be in a place called Armageddon, because they together with all the Enemies of the Church, shall there irrecoverably perish; as the Nations that were execrated and excepted from pardon, for having made War against Israel.

Moreover, what we have faid concerning these three unclean Spirits, doth not interfer with, nor lessen the probability of the Conjecture which we made about the Monks being the Locufts. For we have not faid that the Monks are to be totally abolished before the effusion of the 6th Vial; but all we have said was, that the power which was given them to torment men five Mon'ths, shall come to an End within an 150 years fignified by five prophetick Mon'ths, counting from October 1540. when the first Bull was emitted for the establishing the Society of Jesuites, who are principally defigned by the Locufts, as being they who have advanced the Monastick Order to the highest pitch of their power. But this doth not hinder, but that both they and the other Monks and Friers, shall make a last effort to uphold their own power and that of the Papacy, about the time when the Sixth Vial shall come to be poured out.

#### The Seventh Vial.

V. 17. And the seventh Angel poured out his Vialinto the Air; and there came a great voice out of the Temple of Heaven, from the Throne, saying, It is done

V. 18. And there were Voices, and Thunders, and Lightnings; and there was a great Earthquake, such as was not since Men were upon the Earth, so mighty an Earthquake and so great.

V.19. And the great City was divided into three parts, and the Cities of the Nations fell, and great Babylon came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the Cup of the Wine of the fierceness of his Wrath.

V. 20. And every Island sted away, and the

Mountains were not found,

V.21. And there fell upon men a great Hail out of Heaven, every stone about the Weight of a talent; and men blasphemed God because of the plague of the Hail; sor the plague thereof was exceeding great.

We have already observed in the Explication of the fifth Trumpet, that the Air fignifies Religion. But there it signified Religion darkned by the Smoke which came out of the bottomless pit; whereas here it signifieth Religion it self, which was begotten by that Smoke, namely the Papal and Antichristian Religion. For it shall be drove away as Smoke by this last Vial. Then there was the Voice of the Angel heard, saying, it is done; that is, the Mystery

Mystery whereof there was mention chap. 10. v. z. namely, the Mystery of the total ruin of the Papacy; of the Conversion of the Jews; of the reduction of all the Kingdoms of this world to Jesus Christ; and of the universal

peace of the Church.

As this will be the greatest and the most happy Change that ever was seen in the world, therefore it is not only said that there shall be Lightnings and Thunders, but that there shall likewise be a great Earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the Earth. For Earthquakes, as we have already taken notice, signify always in Scripture a change that shall fall out in the world in reference to Religion.

And therefore there was both an Earthquake at the giving of the Law, and at the publication of the Gospel; because by that the Iudaick Religion was established, and by this the Christian. So that we are not to be surprised, to find in this prediction a greater Earthquake, than ever had been before seen from the beginning of the world; because the Iews are now to be recalled, the Mahometans are to be converted, all Nations are to be Enlightned with the splendor of the Gospel, and the Papacy is irrecoverably to be destroyed.

The Division of the City into three paris, threatneth the Papacy, which is this great City, with three plagues of the Wrath of God. It hath been already observed, that Rome, which is the Seat of the Papal Empire, shall-be destroyed by three different Judgments of

God;

God; to wit, as Sodom, as Egypt, and as Babylon; And the same shall befall the Papacy, which shall be subverted by three means

which we do not yet know.

The Prophet Daniel fays, that after the fourth Beaft, which representeth the Roman Empire, shall be flain, and after that his body shall be given to the burning flame; that then the Dominion shall be also taken away from the other Beafts; and that after the Image, by which the Empire of the world are represented, shall be broken into pieces, the other Beafts shall bave domination no more, chap. 7. v. 12. chap. 2. v. 44. That is the very same which St. John fore-tells in this place; and every Island Fled away, and the Mountains were not found. For by Islands are understood Commonwealths, & Kingdoms are meant by Mountains. All which is as if he should have faid, that there shall be no more any State, neither Republick, nor a Kingdom, but what shall be governed by the holy-Laws of the Gospel, and which shall be a Theocracy, as the State of Ifrael was under the Government of the Judges.

So that this here is not the last and Universal Iudgment, no more than that chap. 11. v. 18. but it is the particular Judgment of Babylon, that is the Antichristian Empire, which the

peace of the Church shall follow.

The Hail of an extraordinay bigness, that shall fall at the effusion of this last Vial', can no way's agree to the last judgment, for afmuch as that being the day of the Resurrection of the Dead, no Hail shall fall to kill men.

men. Whereas it is here faid, that the Hail fell upon men, that unqueltionably fignifieth. the overwhelming them by reason of their obduration. For it will come to pass, that some men upon their seeing the vengeance of God against Babylon, and against its Empire, will inflead of being converted, break forth into blasphemies. These hardned men, are fuch as have no fense of Religion, but are tied to Babylon by the bonds of gain, and by the alone chains of interest. There are at this time a great number of these, who savour nothing of the word of God, who have no more knowledg than Babel of the Christian Religion, and yet they pass in the Church of Rome for great Devoto's. They are the men of this complexion that shall be overwhelmed by the Hail of the seventh and last Vial.

This Hail may be very well faid to threaten the rich and innumerable Benefices of the Roman Clirgy. For the vast riches of the Prelates and of the other Ecclesiasticks, being the strong Buttresses of the Papacy; the loss of their Revenues, may very well be one of the Means, which God in his providence will make use of to destroy and abolish them. For this is the property of Hail, to destroy Revenues; and the Papacy being adhered unto only for its riches, when it comes to be stript, the whole world will abandon it, which will cause its

ruin.

#### XXVII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Timethat the Beast's Reign is to continue.

THE Holy Spirit marketh the duration of the Reign of the Beaft in five several places. In the 11. Chap. v. 2. 'tis said, that the Gentiles shall tread the Holy City under foot forty and two Mon'shs. And in the 3d verse of the same chapter, 'tis said, that the two Witnesses shall prophesse a thousand two hundred and threescore days clothed in sackeloth. And in the 12 Chap. v. 6. 'tis said, that the Woman sted into the Wilderness, where she had a place prepared of God, to be fed there 1260 days. And in the 14th verse of that Chapter, She is said to be there sed, for a Time, Times, and half a Time. And chap. 13. v. 5. 'tis said, power is given unto the Beast to continue forty and two Mon'ths. From all which we are to observe,

(1) That the 42 Mon'ths, and 1265 Day's are one and the same thing. Because according to the Greeks, whose language the Revelation was written in, every Mon'th contained thirty day's, and 42 times thirty make 1260.

(1) That one Time, Times, and half a Time, are one year, two years, and half a year, which making three years and a half, amounteth just to forty and two Months; and to 1260 Day's.

(3) That whereas it is expressly said, that power was given unto the Brast to continue 42 Months; this declareth his Duration, during the Time that the Gentiles shall tread the holy City under foot, and during the Time that the Woman shall be in the Wilderness, where she is to be ted, while that the Witnesses prophesic clothed in Sackcloth.

(4) That the 1260 Days, are not to be taken literally for common Days, but Myflically for so many years. This we cannot doubt of. when we have confidered, that Days are applied so in the Books of the Prophets. In the 4th Chap. of Amos v. 4. the Prophet bids them bring their Sacrifices and Tyths after three Days, i. e. after three years, as our Translation rendreth it. And in the 9th of Daniel v. 24. the seventy weeks are put for Weeks of years, which make 490 years. And in Ezek. chap. 4. v. 4.5. God faith to the Prophet , Lie upon thy left fide, and lay the iniquity of the house of Israel upon it, according to the number of the days that thou shalt lie upon it, thou shall bear their Iniquity. For I have laid upon thee the years of their iniquity, according to the number of the days. I have appointed thee a day for a year.

According then to the Style of the Prophets, which is that of St. John in the Apocatyple, the Reign of the Beast is to continue 1260 years. And this is a definite Number, because broken Numbers are in the Scripture put alway's for definite Numbers, as well as they are so used among the Latines and the Greeks.

So that it is certain, that the Reign of Antichrift, which is the same with that of the Beast, is to last 1260 years, and neither more nor less.

The Doctors of the Romish Church, pretend that this Reign shall endure only three years and a half. And it is their Interest to defend that opinion, that they may thereby withdraw the eyes of men from the Pope. But in this they commit two gross mistakes.

(1) In that they take the 1260. days of Sains John for natural day's; whereas they should understand them of Mystical days, according to the custom of the Prophets, which we have proved (2) In that they suppose that Antichrist will be only a single person; whereas he is a Succession of persons that make war

against the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

This the alone passage of St. Paul in his second Epifile to the Theffal. chap. 2. is sufficient to demonstrate. The Papists are at an accord with Protestants, that the Son of perdition, who firteth in the Temple of God as God, and who exalteth himself above all that is called God, is Antichrift. Now this Son of perdition is not confidered by St. Paul as a fingle person, but as a Succession of persons in one and the same Seat. This doth evidently appear, by the opposition which the Apostle makes betwixt the Son of perdition, and him who bindred him from appearing, whom he defigneth by him who now letteth. All are likewise agreed, that St. Paul intends by him that letteth, the Roman. Emperor: but now by that Emperor, he could not defign one Emperor personally, but

he understood all the Emperors collectively that were to succeed, till the time that they gave their room to the Son of Perdition. And in the same manner is the Son of perdition to be taken. He is not to be understood personally, but collectively, for all those who should successively possess that Seat.

And why should they be unwilling that Antichrist should fignify the Antichristian Empire under a Succession of so many Heads; seeing according to themselves the Name of St. Peter, designeth all the Popes and the Papal Empire? That verse of Pope Gregory VII.

is generally known.

#### Petra dedit Petro, Petrus Diadema Rodolpho.

And why is it, that fince the time of Sergins II. when the custom begun of the Popes changing their Names on the day of their Election, no one Pope hath assumed the name of Peter? There can be no other reason assigned for that conduct, but that all the Popes, in the quality of Supream Bishops, pretend to be Peter. And that therefore it would not only be a needless, but an useless and an absurd thing to take upon them the name of Peter. For it is to the Popes, as that of Pharaoh heretofore, which was a common Name to the Kings of Egypi.

#### XXVIII. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the time, when the Beafts Reign, or the Papal Empire began.

I T scemeth long to Protestants, and to a great many others, that they do not see the End of the Beasts Reign. And they have reason to be weary, seeing the Tyranny of old Babylon was not near so severe to the Children of israel, as that of new Babylon is to them. Therefore they do earnestly enquire when the Reign of the Beast began, that having discovered when it commenced, they may know how to mark when it shall end.

The Spring of Nile was unknown for many Ages, and furnished occasion to the warm disputes of Philosophers. But it is at last discovered by Travellers, and all those Disputes are ceased. It is much the same, about the beginning of the Anischristian Empire, or the Beasts Reign. The Learned are divided about it. Some have placed it in Gregory the Great; others in Boniface that succeeded him; and a third sort have raised it to the eleventh Age, and have sought for it in Gregory VII. Yea there are others, who do assert it to be as unknown, as the Source of Nile was herectofore.

But I do think that I have discovered it,
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by a Voyage I have made through the Lands or Antiquity; that is, by means of the light of the Sacred Scriptures, and through the affiftance of History. And that I might succeed in this undertaking, I have made the following observations.

(1.) That the Antichristian Empire, or the Reign of the Beast, consisteth in three things. In Errors in Doctrine, in Idolatry in Wor-

ship, and in Tyranny in Government.

(2.) These three corruptions did not steal into the Christian Religion together and at once, but separately, and one after another. Error was the first that crept into Christianity. Idolary followed Error. And Tyranny thrust it self in under the favour of Error and Idolatry.

(3.) The Time which St. Paul fore-tels of the falling out of an Apostacy, I Tim. 4. I. is the time of the manifestation of Antichrist. Now that Apostacy hath two Characters. One is the forbidding of Marriage. The other is the the commanding to abstain from meats, created to be received of them that do believe.

(4) St. Paul having drawn the portraiture of Antichrist, whom he stileth the Son of Perdition, 2 Thess. chap. 2. he addeth, v. 6. Ye know what withholdeth, that he might be revealed in his time. Now the Apostle could understand nothing by that which withholdeth but Heathenism; for the Bishop of Rome could not raise himself to any grandure, so long as the Empire continued Pagan. The Apostle subjoineth, For the Mystery of Iniquity doth already work; only he who now letteth, will let, until he

betaken out of the way. By him who letteth he plainly intends the Roman Emperor, who so long as he continued Pagan, hindred Antichrist from declaring himself; but as soon as he became Christian, suffered him to rise and advance; partly by the immoderate bounty he exercised towards the Bishop of Rome; partly by increasing his Authority, instead of leaving it within the bounds which he found it; partly by granting him the Title of Supream Bishop; and lastly, by withdrawing from Rome, and yielding that place to that Bishop, through his retirement to Ravenna and Milan.

(5.) From the time that Conflantin, the first Christian Emperor, begun to hold Occumenick, or general Councils, which were constituted of the Bishops of the whole Empire; these Councils contributed to the Exaltation of the Bishop of Rome. So that Gregory I. spake according to his interest, when he said, that he had the same regard for the 4. Councils, viz. of Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, and Calcedon, that he had for the four Gospels. Which was a plain Blasphemy, and very suteable to Antiebrist.

(6.) St. John delivereth the Explication which the Angel gave of the Vision of the 17th Chapter v. 12. in these Words: The ten Horns which thou sawest, are ten Kings, which have received no Kingdom as yet; but receive power as Kings one hour with the Beast. For we are not to seek for these Kings in the Eastern Empire, that continued until the Turks became Masters of it, which is something more than two hundred years; but we are

to feek for them in the Western Empire. And the reason of it is, because there were not feveral Kingdoms formed out of the ruins of the Eaftern Empire, as there have according to the Terms of the Vision been formed out of the Western. We are not to confine our selves positively to the number of ten; seeing that number is taken indefinitely in the Revelation. Thus chap. 2. v. 10. the tribulation of ten days that is spoken of, is to denote a long persecution. All that is effential to be remarked is, that these ten Kingdoms, or Soveraignties are formed out of the ruins of the Western Empite. Which Daniel fays positively, chap. 7. v. 24. as well as St. John, who from the Angels Interpretation of the Vifion , faith, that the ten Kings receive their power in the same bour with the Beaft.

After these observations from Scripture, it will be of advantage to consider the following matters of Fact, which are all expressy

recorded in History.

It was in the fourth Age, that the Fasts & Abfinences of the Montemists came to be received in the Church of Rome: And in that Age Pope Syricius condemned the Marriage of Priests.

It was in the fourth Age that Pope Mark wrote Letters to Anastasius and to the Bishops of Egypt, in these words; The Church of Rome bath always been without a fault, and through the grace of God, and the protection of St. Peter, for ever shall be so. Which words savour both of Idolairy and of Blasphemy.

'Twas in the 4th Age, that the 2. first Councils

cils of Nice and Constantinople were held, as those of Ephesus and Chalcedon were kept in the fifth. And although as these Councils did not greatly exalt the Bishop of Rome, we may truly say, that they opened a way, and served as a Bridg to the following Councils, which have made it their business to advance

the Pope to what he is at this day.

'Twas in the fourth Age, that the Emperors embraced the Christian Religion, that they were so liberal to the Bishop of Rome, and that they stript themselves of the dignity of Supream Pontiff in favour to him. From the time of Iulius Cesar they had always retained it, that they might thereby render their persons sacred and inviolable. Twas the Emperor Gratian that surrendred it, and since that time none of his Successors have claimed it.

'Twas in the fifth Age that the Emperors withdrew from Rome, and chose Ravenna and

Milan for their retidence.

'Twas in the beginning of the fifth Age, that the Western Empire was destroyed by the Barbarians, and that, out of the ruins of it, they formed several Soveraignties in Germa-

ny, Gaul, Spain, and Italy.

'Twas in the fifth Age, that in order to allure the Pagans to Christianity, the Church espoused many of their Ceremonies; such as the Invocation of Saints, the Worship of Images, the Veneration of Relicks, and Prayers for the dead.

'Twas in the beginning of the fifth Age, that Pope Innocent I. defended the Right of

Appeals to the Sea of Rome.

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Finally,

Finally, it was in the fifth Age, that the Controversy between Pope Leo I. and other Bishops, about the matter of Appeals, was in the most solemn and authentick manner, that the Bishop of Rome could defire, ended and determined in his favour. When the two Emperors Theodofius and Valentinian granted unto him, and issued out an Edict in the following terms: We by this perpetual Edict, have ordained, that no Bishop, whether they be of Gaul, or of any other Provinces, shall contrary to the ancient customs attempt any thing bereafter, without the Authority of the venerable Pope of the Eternal City. But that what soever the Authority of the Apostolick Sea shall ordain, shall be submitted to by all others as unto a Law. So that whosoever of the Bishops having appealed, shall wegled to appear at the Tribunal of the Roman Bishop, shall be obliged to appear before the Governor of the Province where be lives; provided always, that what soever things our Sacred Predeciffors have granted to the Church of Rome, shall be unchangeably and univerfally preferved.

We need go no fatther in order to feek for the birth of the Amichristian Empire, or to find the fatal Date where the 1260. days or the 42. Months, of the continuance of the Beasis Reign doth begin. For in what is already mentioned, we find every thing that goes to the constitution of Antichristianism, namely, Error in Dostrine, Idolatry in Worship, and Trranny in Government. For simuch as we find the Reman Church at that time guilty of Fridding Marriage, and of Commanding

to abstain from Meats, which are the two characters of the Apostacy fore-told by St. Paul. And because we find her desiled with prayers for the dead, with the Worshipping of Images, with the Invocation of Saints, with the veneration of Relicks, and brought into a subjection to a Bishop, who was by an Imperial Edict established Soveraign Judg of all other Bishops within the Circle of the Roman Em-

pire.

That Edict was published anno 445. in favour of Leo I. and of his Successors. It is then in that year at the soonest and at the latest also, that we are to fix the fatal Epoche of the birth of the Antichristian Empire, and consequently may hope to see the End of it, in the year 1705. For if unto 445. which was the year of the Edict of Valentinian and Theodosius, there be added 1260. the total will be 1705. And if from 1705, there be substracted 445. the Remain will be 1260. which is the time of the duration of the Beasts Reign.

The Historian Florus hath considered the Roman Empire passing through the different Ages and periods of human life, and according to that Idea, he hath marked the Birth and Infancy of that Empire under Kings; its youth from Brutus and Collatinus, who were the first Consuls till the time of Appius Claudius; its Manhood from Appius Claudius till the time of the Emperor Augustus; and its Old Age from Augustus till the time of Trajan, under whose Reign that

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Historian lived, and under which he says, that the Empire, tho' verging to a decrepitness, bestirred it self as if it had been grown young

again.

We may very rationally form such an Idea of the Papal or Antichristian Empire. But we may according to the Scripture go a little further than the Historian Florus hath done, and ascend to the very Conception of this Antichristian Kingdom. For it was conceived in the time of St. Paul; because he writes to the The falonians 2 Ep. chap. 2. v. 7. that the Myftery of Iniquity did then work. It was then as an Embrio and a Fatus; but it began to stir in the second Century, when Victor the Bishop of Rome, upon a very frivolous occasion, namely, about the day on which Easter should be kept, Excommunicated the Churches of Asia; but he was too feeble to continue and justify what he had done. After the conversion of the Emperors, who chose to bring heathenish Superstinions into the Church in order to facilitate the conversion of the Pagans; Antichristianifm begun to acquire confiderable strength, and strove to come into the world and to shew its head. Eipecially when Pope Mark in the 4th age wrote those bold and blasphemous letters which we have mentioned, and when Innocent I, made that bold effort in reference to the matter of Appeals, whereof he claimed to be Judg. But yet Antichristianism did not openly appear nor come abroad, because it had not the affistance of the Secular power to midwife it into the world. It was then then born and came into the world, when the two Emperors Theodofius and Valentinian came in to its succour; and when by an Ediet, wherein these two Emperors joined and exerted their Authority, the Bishop of Rome was established Soveraign Judg of all Bishops.

Since that Edia, it hath been always grow-Its Infancy was from Leo I. until Boniface III, who improving the favour of the Emperor Phocas, boldly assumed the Title of Universal Bishop, which his predecessor Gregory 1. durst not challenge, because that Iohn Bishop of Conflantinople had taken it before him. Its youth was from Boniface III, until the time of that famous Hildebrand, called Gregory VII, under whose Popedom it arrived at its manly State. For to this day there was never a Pope more haughty, nor a Tyrant more terrible, than he was. He brought Henry IV. to come and demand pardon of him in the Castle of Canofs, where he made him attend three whole days without shewing the least regard to his dignity, and when he had admitted him to audience, treated him with the like haughtiness, that the most abfolute Master would treat the meanest domestical Servant. Its Manbood extended from thence until the time of the great Schifm which endured 50 years, and was at last ended by the Council of Conflance in the year 1415. And then began its Old age, which is now fo far advanced, that it may be faid to be decrepit, and extreamly feeble, and to have as it were one foot in the Grave.

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XXIX

#### XXIX. ILLUSTRATION.

Of the Destruction of Gog and Magog.

#### REV. CHAP. XX.

V. 7. And when the thousand years are expired, Satan shall be loosed out of his prison.

V.8. And shall go out to deceive the Nations, which are in the four quarters of the Earth, Gog and Magog, to gather them together to Battel; the number of whom is as the Sand of the Sea.

V. 9. And they went up on the breadth of the Earth, and compassed the Camp of the Saints about, and the beloved City: and fire came down from God out of Heaven and devoured them.

V. 10. And the Devil that deceived them, spas cast into the lake of fire and brim-stone, swhere the Beast and the false Prophet are, and shall be tormented day and night, for ever and ever.

The destruction of Gog and Magog being not to arrive until after the imprisonment of Satan for a thousand years, and till after the Millennian peace of the Church, we cannot discourse of it otherway's than by conjecture.

This prediction is unquestionably the same with that of Ezekiel. For there hath not hither-

to been any Defeat like unto that, which Ezekiel chap. 39. relates concerning Gog and Magog, which he representeth to be such. that they shall be seven Months in burying their dead Bodies; and that the fire in which their Arms are burnt, shall last seven years. v. 9, 12. Since Ezekiels time until this day, there hath been feen nothing proportionable unto it, nor any thing in the whole known world that comes near it. This then being a Sealed Prophecy, we must wait for the sense of it till it come to be accomplished. Nor will it be fulfilled until after Satans Imprisonment and the Churches rest for a thousand years; and until after the ruin of the Beaft and the falle Prophet , who are in this Vision supposed to be in the lake of fire and brimflone. So that it is highly probable, that St. John doth only repeat the prophecy of Ezekiel.

For as Ezekiel doth not relate the Destruction of Gog and Magog, until after he had described the Resurrection of the Church of Israel; so St. Iohn doth not treat of this Affair, till after the description of the Church's re-establishment, and of her peace for a 1000

years.

And as Ezekiel represents the people of God, before they came to be assaulted by Gog and Magog, as a People that were in the enjoyment of an entire peace, that dwelt void of fear, and who had neither Walls, nor Gates, nor Barrs, and who without being troubled lookt after their Herds and their fields; so St. Iohn do's in the same man-

ner represent the Peace of the Chuerh, before the breaking out of the War which Gog and

Magog were to be ingaged in.

Finally, As Ezekiel, after he had recounted the Defeat of Gog and Magog, describes the Mysical Temple, and with that finisheth his Prophesie; so St. Iohn, after he hath recited the destruction of Gog and Magog, describes the same Temple which Ezekiel had described, and which is nothing else save the Church and Mysical Temple of the Son of God, and with

that he finisheth his Apocalypfe.

If it be demanded, who these Gog and Magog are? I answer, that it appears by Ezekiel, that they are a people on the north of Judea, as the Tartars and Scythians are. And in all likelihood they and others sprung from them, are the people, who being deceived by Satan loosed out of his prison, shall raise the most dangerous War against the Church, that she ever met with; and that therefore God shall deliver her after a more illustrious manner, than ever he had done before.

### XXX, ILLUSTRATION.

Of St. John's Offence, in falling at the Angel's feet to Worship him.

REV. CHAP. 19.

V. 10. And I fell at his feet to Worship him;

and he said unto me, see thou do it not: I am thy fellow servant, and of thy Brethren that have the Testimony of Jesus; Worship God: for the Testimony of Jesus is the Spirit of prophesie.

S Eeing the Angel reproveth St. Iohn, for having east himself at his feet; it must needs be that that Apostle had therein done amis. Otherwise the fault were in the Angel in rebuking that as a sin, which was an action that ought not to have been blamed. Which is a thing that we are neither to say, nor to

think, of an Angel of light.

But what was this fault of St. Iohn? Can we fay that he failed in reference to the Law and to matter of Right? Certainly this Apostle was fanctified to the knowledg of the Truth, by that Spirit which inspired him in his divine Writings; yet sanctification being not perfect save in heaven, there is no danger in confessing him to have been liable to infirmities, and the rather because he himself saith, I Epistehap. 1. v. 8. that if we say that we have no sin, we deceive our selves, and the truth is not in w:

Nevertheles, seeing that if St. Iohn had failed in matter of Right he must have been guilty of Idolatry; a thing he was not capable of committing, neither as he was a Iew by his birth; and less as he was a Christian, who had received a greater measure of the light of Grace; and least of all as he was an Apostle that had preached against Idolatry, and who had shut up his first Epistle with that Exhortation, Little children, keep your selves from Idols:

it is therefore safest to say, that he sailed in matter of Fact, and that being struck with the luster of the Angel, he took himsor one of the Persons of the Godhead; for which

the Angel doth rebuke him.

And what the Angel saith in his reprehending of him, do's plainly favour this account. See thou do it not, say's he, for I am thy fellow servant, and of thy Brethren that have the Testimony of Iesus: Worship God. The Angel saw that he took him not for a Creature, but for the Creator. For he doth it in the same manner, that Se. Paul and Barnabas reprehended the Lycaonians, Act. 14. 15. when they would have sacrified to them as unto supiter and Mercury; why do ye these things? we also are men of like passions with you.

The Relapse of St. Iohn into the same fault chap. 22. v. 8. for which he was again rebuked; do's invincibly prove that his sin was a faileur in matter of Fast. For who can with any probability believe, that St. Iohn would have worshipped a creature, if he had known him to be such? or who can think but that if the Angel had thought so of him, he would have rebuked him with greater severity than he did? Whereas even upon that miscarriage, he contenteth himself with producing the same reason a second time, that he had alledged

unto him before.

That which the Angel addeth; for the Testimony of Issue is the Spirit of Prophecy;

is nothing but an Illustration of the reason which he had affigned for not suffering St. Iohn to worship him; namely, that I am thy fellow Servant. For it is all oue as if he should have said, the Testimony of Iesus, which is in thee, as an Apostle, is the same thing with the Spirit of Prophecy that is in me. We are equal, and therefore you deceive your self, in taking me for an object

which ought to be worshipped.

The Bishop of Rome is not so Scrupulous as the Angel was, nor do's he carry it after that manner; for a simuch as upon the day of bis Election, he suffereth himself to be set upon the high Aliar; where he is worshipped by all the Cardinals, and by all the people, By which we come to know, what agreement there is between the Bishop of Rome, and an Angel of light. And that there is a great deal more betwixt him and the Angel of Darkness, that had the impudence to require of Iesus Christ, that he should fall down and Worship him.

#### XXXI. ILLUSTRATION.

Of Christ's directing his Epistles, and his Revelation to the seven Churches. And why?

A Fter that we have explained all the Visions of the Apocalypse; we are not to forget to inquire the Reason, why Jesus Christ judged it convenient, to direct it together with the Epistles, particularly to the feven Churches, of Afia, Ephesus; Smyrna; Pergamus; Thyatira;

Sardis; Philadelphia; and Laodicea.

There is unquestionably a Mystery in it, that Jesus Christ should direct this divine Book to Seven Churches, neither to more, nor to fewer. For (1) the number seven is a Mysterious Number through this whole Book. It fignifieth the universality & the fulfilling of all Times; as appeareth by the confideration of the feven Seals, the feven Trumpets, and the feven Vials. Because that number denoteth the whole Train of things, which the Seals, Trumpers, and Vials, fore-tell are to come to pass till the very destruction of the Antichristian Empire.

(2) Christ appeareth having in his hand Seven Stars, which are the Seven Pastors of the Seven Churches, and walking in the midst of Seven Candleflicks, which are the Seven Churches that we have mentioned. But why Seven? Doth he not promise to be the Protector but

of these feven Pastors, and the Overseer and

Defender but of these Churches?

Vision in the first Chapter, and those of the seven Seals, and of the opened Book. For we there find the same pomp, the sound of a Trumpet, and the glorious presence of our Saviour in the midst of his Church. And withal, he appeareth there walking in the midst of the seven Candlesticks, and sitting in the midst of the seven Candlesticks, and sitting in the midst of the four living Creatures and the 24. Elders. By which conformity we are given to understand, that this first Vision is of equal weight, and of an equal extension with all the other. And that this of the Seven Churches reached to the End of the world, as all the following together do.

(4) Jesus Christ saith to St. John. V. 19. Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be bereaster. Which is as much as if he had said, write, not only things which concern the Churches that are mentioned, and which ought to be instructed as these are; but which also concern all Churches to the End of the world, and whereof the seven that are named

are a model and Type.

(5) The Epifles which Jesus Christ directeth to the seven Churches, do contain Instructions and Reprehensions, which agree unto and exactly express all the different and several conditions, in which the Christian Church will be found until the end of the world.

The

The State of the Church of Ephesus, doth lively represent the condition of the Primisive Church, where Truth prevailed, and where at the last, the decay of Charity became a disposition and a step to a more doleful State. Whosever well considers what is said to the Church of Ephesus, will therein find the condition of the primisive Church, painted forth to the life.

That of Smyrna, represents the State of the Church during the fourth and fifth Ages; wherein Arianism had the upperhand; and wherein the Orthodox were outragiously persecuted. That is the Tribulation of ten days, wherewith Smyrna is threatned; not the ten persecutions, of which that of Diocle-

tian was the laft.

That of Pergamus, hath a reference to the time when Antichrist sitteth in the Temple of God, and when the Church of God is hardly visible, through her dwelling, as the Church of Pergamus did, where Satan had his Throne.

That of Theatira, hath a great conformity to the condition of the Church, when Antichrist both begun to fall, and begun to raise himself again. According to the Testimony given by our Saviour to that of Thyatira, Thou hast not the Doctrine of Jezebel, and thou hast not known the depths of Satan.

That of Sardis, hath a refemblance to the Reformed Church, degenerating and falling into corruption of manners. Thou haft a name

that

that thou live ft, and art dead. Yet thou haft a few names, which have not defiled their Garments.

That of Philadelphia, is a protrature of that of the Church when She shall be perfectly Reformed; when Sion shall be perfectly reestablished; when the alone Key of David shall open and shut; when the voice of Iesus Christ shall be perfectly followed; and that both with respect unto manners, and to faith. This is the State wherein the Church will be during the time of the Millennian Reign, whereof we have before spoken.

Lastly, that of Laodicea, is a Mirour wherein we may behold the State of the Church towards the End of the world. When real shall have become cold, Charity scarce to be found, and corruption shall abound and be universal, and thereby draw upon the world that Deluge of Fire, which

shall give a renovation unto it.

These Restations do show us the reason, why the Lord directed the seven Epistles, and all the Visions of the Apocalypse of St. Iohn

precisely to the Seven Churches.

But it is matter of surprise, that Iesus Christ hath made no mention, nor spoken one word of the Church of Rome, nor of the Pope. How comes it to pass, that he forgets his Vicar, and the Mother of all Churches, which either have been, or are to be to the end of the world? How comes he to be unmindful of the Apostolick Sca; of the Seat of Infallibility; of the alone Fountain of all lawful Vocation and Mission, and of the Centre of Religion? For secing

the Lord, the Son of God, is not man that he should lye, or the Son of man, that he should repent; it is the more remarkable that he should have torgot, (in a Book purposely writen, to mark out the destiny of the Church, and to distinguish her from Babylon) points, which according to the Roman Catholicks, are fundamental, and fuch as men cannot be ignorant of without hazarding Salvation. that now it is not possible, that the Church of Rome should be what She pretends. that God the Father of Mercy and Light, would remove from the hearts of men, the vail of prejudices and passions, that all Chriflians may come to see the danger of maintaining Communion with the Romish Church, the necessity of Reformation, and the Conformiry of the Worship, which Protestants render unto God, with the facred and inviolable Rule of the Go/pel.

#### FINIS.

# DEFENCE

OF THE

# ILLUSTRATIONS

Upon the

A pocalypse of St. Iohn,

Concerning the

EFFUSION of the VIALS.

In Answer to

M<sup>r</sup>. Jurieu's Apology for the Accomplishment of the Scripture-Prophesies.



Printed in the Year 1688.



#### The

# PREFACE.

Diese to be wished, that all who publish their Meditations upon the Revelation, were found to agree in their Explication of that Divine Book, as much as they do in their Exposition of the other Sacred Writings. But how desirable soever this be, it hath not hitherto come to pass. And an uniformity of Opinions about the sense of Propheses, whose Accomplishment is yet to come, is no less impossible to Interpreters, that are not divinely inspired, than the knowledg of those future things is which they do predict.

So that it is not strange, that Mr. Jurieu in his Accomplishment of Prophesies, and the Anonymous Author in his Illustrations upon the Apocalypse, do not universally accord; and that in their Exposition of the 16. Chap. they are found to contradict one another. Nay it would be a kind of miracle, should they

N 2 upon

upon the many various subjects of the Revelations of St. John, be found in all

things to have the same sentiments.

But possibly some will be surprised, that two Reformed Divines should write against one another. And probably some may not only be surprised, but scandaled, throw their seeing two Brethren differ, and throw an apprehension that the Papists may draw some advantage from their disagreement.

And it must be acknowledged, that if mens surprise at their difference should have that effect; it had been a thousand times better, that both those Authors had forever conceased their thoughts, than to give the least matter of scandal to their

Breibren, by publishing of them.

The design therefore of this Preface, is to obviate these two difficulties, and to justify not only those two Antagonists, but all others who may embark in this quarrel by espousing the one side or the other.

As to the first difficulty, I do affirm, that if any are offended at the leeing two Reformed Divines write against each other, in the Exposition of the 16. Chap. about

about the Effusion of the Vials, the Offence is taken, and not given. And I do withal maintain, that 'tis lawful for every one in his Exposition of Prophesies, to pursue that way which seems best unto him. If in his Explication he contradist any Article of Faith necessary to Salvation; I do confess, that in this case all men have reason to be offended with him, who shall by his Interpretations overthrow any of those Articles; and they have cause to treat that Expositor as an Innovator, and to disclaim his Exposition as a Herefie. But which Article of Faith is subverted, or so much as opposed, or any ways injured, by the either saying, that the Vials are poured out, or that they are not poured out? Mr. Jurieu apply's all the Events fince the tenth Century to the Vials, as if they had been all this while pouring forth; and the Anonymous Author of the Illustrations applieth them to the Trumpets, which have sounded; and not to the Vials, which he believes to be still to be poured forth. Now what Article of Faith is either gain-said, or wronged, by these two different Expc. fitions?

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But

But one may say, that it will at least beget a Dispute about the Explication of a Book, which all Christians ought to pay a deference unto, as a Divine Book; and a Dispute, which being begun at such a conjuncture as that wherein we are, may in all probability not have a good

iffice.

Whereas on the contrary, this Dispute will stirr up the Curiosity of divers Adversaries, who by coming to read these 1300 Works, will from thence learn very important Truths, which they are yet ignorant of. They will thereby understand, that the Pope, whom they worship as a Deir, is the Original Picture of the Son of perdition, who is Antichrist; that the Papal Empire is the Portraiture of the Beaft with two Horns; that the Romish Church is the Picture of Babylon the Great; that the spirit of persecution, that reigneth in the Papacy, is that of the Dragon and of Satan; and that suffering has been the character of the true Christian Church for above these 1500. years. Moreover, this Dispute will influence many to Read and Study the Revelation, who usually read no more of it but the

the three first Chapters, being afraid to look into the rest. Finally, this Dispute will beget Emulation, and give occasion for new discoveries, and for the making

of new Systemes.

I am not ignorant what the Illustrious Moros heretofore said in his Eloquent Panegyrick upon Calvin, namely, that that great man had Expounded all the Books of the Scripture except the Revelation, which his not doing of, was an excellent Commentary. This is a piece of wit, where we may see an ingenious draught of the Elequence of that admirable Orator; but the Theologues of our time ought not to be discouraged by the Example of the incomparable Calvin. We know that Doctor, who had written so many other learned Commentaries, was capable to have explained the Revelation, as well as he had done other Prophesies. And if he did it not, 'twas either because he thought he could employ his time better; or because he had designed to do it before he should die; which his dying fo soon, hindred the Execution of, which hapned when he was but ; 5 years old, or a few day's over. 'Tis to be hop'd, that this Dispute will cause many through Emulation, to lay out their

their labours upon this Divine Book. For tho they who have preceded, have for the most part been incomparable men, both by reason of the profoundness of their Learning, and the greatness of their wit (except the Author of the Illustrations, who is and will alway be unworthy to be named ) yet there is ground to hope that they who come after, will see a great deal farther than the former have done, as a Pygmee mounted on the shoulders of a Giant, is able to fee farther than the Giant himself. And is not all this of more considerable advantage, than all the Scandal can be of prejudice, that some curious Spirits have taken at the Difpute between Mr. Jurieu and the Anonymous Author?

And as to the advantage which some fear this Dispute will afford the Papists; toth the Catholicks that expect benefit by it, and the Reformed that fear it, will find it to be only chymerical, and not real. Therefore I must again repeat, that it is not about an Article of Faith that these disagreeing Authors contend. To say the Vials Are poured out, or that they are Not poured out, do's equally leave the Reformed Doctrine in its perfection and integrity. And how

how Learned soever he may be, and how much soever conversant in the Art of Sophistry, that attacks the Reformation from thence, he will not be able to make the

least breach upon it.

Would it not be extreamly pleasant, to see a Doctor carrying the Mark of the Beatt, libellously triumphing by reason of this Dispute betwixt two Protestants; and in the mean time taking no Notice of all those Se-Etions, where both these Author's do unanimously and demonstratively prove, that the Church of Rome is Babylon the great; that the Papal Empire is the Beast with two horns; that the Pope is the Son of Perdition, the False Prophet, and the seventh Head of the Dragon; and that the City of Rome is the Seat of the Beaft? Herein both the Authorshave just matter of glorying; and as for that little difference between them concerning the Effusion of the Vials, they have ground enough for Reprifals, and a large field for recrimination upon the account of the difference betwixt the fantenists, and the Molinits; and between the Theologues of Italy, and of other places upon the one hand, and those of France N 5 upon

upon the other, who have made a Sacrifice to Louis the great, of the Infallibility of the Pope, of his Supremacy over Councils, and of his power over that Soveraigns Person & Temporal Rights. That I may not speak of an infinite number of differences among it Papists in reference to other Subjects. And these are all fundamental points in the Romish Religion, and in reference to which they cannot differ without one side's falling into Heresie. But whether a Reformed Divine believe the Vials to be already poured out, or believe that none of them are yer poured out, he is in both cases equally Orthodox, and the Reformed Religion is by reason of none of them lyable to be impeached.

So that I may conclude, that this Dispute, if it be rightly apprehended, can do no prejudice, and that it is of advantage upon many accounts, that the Anonymous Author should defend his opinion about the Non-Effusion of the Vials, which Mr. Jurieu bath attack'd in his Apology. And this he intends to do as becomes a Reformed Divine, and as a Lover of peace; so that all who read his Desence shall have cause

to be satisfied, except it be such whom Interest and a false Zeal keep united to the Papal Religion. He were neither an honest nor a Wise man, who maintaining the Non-Effusion of the Vials, should from thence take occasion to vent his passion against a Writer, whose labours are of wonderful Edification to the whole Protestant Party. So that if there occur any Expressions which may seem somewhat rude, as 'tis nottrue, it is falle, and a few more of that Kind; he doth declare, that they are only intended against the matters in debate, and that he would not have used them, were they not customary Terms in-all Polemical writings, and did not the common usuage render them necessary and in a manner inevitable.

Mr.

Mr. Beverly in his Scripture-Line of Time, in Quarto, printed at London 1684. speaking of the Vials, page 187. says:

BUt that we may know they are not yet begun, whenever they begin, they move with so swift a Course, that it is impossible there should be any delayin them after they are begun, or that any of them should be enter'd, and not all of them in their Order Swiftly pour'd out.

## A

## DEFENCE

ILLUSTRATIONS

Upon the

APOCALYPSE,

Of St. JOHN, concerning the Effusion of the Vials.

R. Jurieu having in his Accomplishment of the Scripture-Prophefies, afferted the first Six Vials to be already poured out, and that the seventh hath been pouring forth all along since Luther's Reformation; he could not indure that the Anonymous Author of the Illustrations upon the Revelation, should endeavour to prove, that all the Vials are stillfull of the wrath of God, and that all of them remain yet to be poured out; tho he had therein no design of contradicting Mr. Jurieu, more than he had several other Divines, that before him had been of the same opinion. However Mr. Jurieu thought sit to attacque that Author in his Apology, in which

which he attempts two things. 1st, He studies to prove, that the Vials have for a long time been pouring forth; that the estudion of the fix sirst is already past; and that the seventh having been a pouring out for these hundred and sixty years, will be suddenly empty, and issue in the total ruin of the Papal Empire. 2ly, He endeavours to resute the reasons by which the Anonymous Author pretends to have proved; that there is not so much as one of the Vials yet poured out; and that they shall not be, untill under the sounding of the 7th

Trumpet.

The foundation upon which Mr. Furieu hath built his Commentary on the 16th Chapter of the Revelation, confifts in this, that he confiders the Seven Vials as Seven Periods of Time. Which Periods he makes to begin in the tenth Century; fo that according to him. the first of the seven plagues, which produced the Noilome Sore, fell upon the tenth Age: and this first period lasted above 150 years, and extended a great way into the eleventh Century. The Second and Third plagues, which fell upon the Sea and upon the Rivers, and converted them into Blood, and which he will 'have to be nothing else fave the Croifado's. reached from the Eleventh Age to the thirseenth. The fourth plague, that fell upon the Sun, and which scorched men with fire; is that which (according to him) befell the Pope upon the increase of his Authority, when he became a Tyrant over the World, whereasbefore he had been a Tyrant only over the Church.

Church. And this Period (he fay's) continued from the year 1074. until the End of the four-The fifth, which is that which teenth Age. fell upon the Seat of the Beaft, he will have to be the translation of the Papal Seat and Court to Avignon, that rendred the Papal Kingdom full of darkness, and which lasted from 1305. until 1440. The fixih Vial, which was poured forth upon the River Euphrates, dried up its water, and made way for the Kings of the East; is according to him the irruption of the Turks upon the Eastern Roman Empire; and this 6:b period fignified by the fixeb Vial, he affirms to have continued from the year 1429 till the time of Luther, which was about a hundred and five and twenty years; at which time the feventh Vial begun to be poured forth, and will end in the destruction of the Papal Empire.

This is the great principle that Mr. Jurieu go's upon; the feven Vials, fay's he, are certainly Seven Periods of time? And from this principle, he draws three Conclusions. (1) That there is a difference between the seven Vials, and the feven plagues. That the feven plagues are the judgments of God; and that the seven Vials denote the seven Periods of time wherein those Judgments are to fall upon the Papal Empire. (2) That all the Plagues are defigned against the Papal Kingdom, and not fo much as one of them against the Empire of 'the Turks. 'Tis certain, fay's he, that the feven plagues are entirely intended against the Empire of the Beaft. (3) That there are in all thirteen plagues, plagues, whereof the 6 first have destroyed the Roman Empire as Civil, and that these fix plagues fell under the five first Trumpets; & that the fixe Trumpet, which is subdivided into seven Vials, shall destroy the same Empire as Eccle-fiastical and Papal; and that the Vials have been pouring out since the tenth Century; that the seventh is not yet wholly poured forth, but that it begun at the time of Luthers Reformation, where he placeth the Harvest, and will end at the general Reformation, which is represented

by the Vintage

I have heard it alway's faid, that whatsoever is stiled a principle in any Science, ought to be clear, and of such an evidence as to let it beyond contradiction. Whereas Mr. Jurieu's principle, that the Seven Vials, are certainly seven Periods of time, hath not this character, being neither certain nor clear to those that are versed in the reading of the Prophets, in which there is not so much as one footstep of it to be found. 'Tis evident and certain, fays Mr. 7. because the Term Vial fignifies an bour-Glass, and not a Cup. For a Cup is of another form than a Vial, in that this bath a large belly and a narrow Mouth. But it is not about the form of a Vial that we treat, but about the fignification of the Term. Nor is there any Greek Author that ascribeth to the word Vial, the fignification of an bourglass. Neither is there one example to that purpose either in Henry Seevens Thesaurus, or in Favorinus, or in Suidas, or in Helychius, or in the Gloffary. But by all Dictionaries it do's appear

appear that the Term Vial fignifies a Cup, a Chalice, Lina word, a Veffel defigned to drink in, or any thing rather than a Glass for the measuring of Time. So that Mr. lurieu's great principle is more than doubtful; but then the use to which St. Iohn applyes this Term Vial, do's make us plainly fee its falshood. In the 5th chap, of the Revelation v. 8. the four and twenty Elders fall down before the Throne, having Golden Vials full of odours, which are the prayers of the Saints. Now can Vials there fignify hour-glaffes ? Were Hour-glaffes used to offer incense in, and to scatter perfumes in the places of worship, as well as to measure and design time? Surely Mr. Iurieu will grant that Vials in the 5th chap. of the Revelation are not hourglaffes, but Cups; &the odours whereof they are laid to be full, determine their fignification to be Cups, rather than hourglaffes. We may also affirm, that the Term Vial chap, 16. can have no other fignification but this, in that the Wrath of God, whereof they are said to be full, adjudgeth the meaning of them to Bowls, or Cups, out of which the Enemies of Gods Church are made to drink; rather than to hour-glaffes for the measuring and defining of time. It may be likewise told him, that it being said chap. 18. v. 3. that Babylon shall drink of the Wrath of God, tho the word Vial be not in the original, yet it determins the fignification of Vials chap. 16. to be cups, because they are the judgments of God, which are spoken of in the one place as well as in the other. may be farther faid unto him, that chup. 16. speaketh

speaketh not simply of Vials, but of golden Vials; and thereupon he may be asked, whether hour-glasses were anciently made of gold, so that thereby the Spirit of God might allude unto them? It may also be demanded of him, whether an hour-glass of gold would be proper to measure time by? Was Gold anciently transparent, that men could see throw it how the Water run out, as we now see throw glass how the sand drains away?

But Mr. Iurieu objects, that the Vials are poured forth upon the Earth, upon the Sea, upon Fountains and Rivers, upon the Sun, upon the Seat of the Bealt, upon Euphrates, and into the Air, which cannot be said of drink or of a potion. But why? Is it more usual to fay, that there are hour-glasses cast into the Air, upon the Sun, upon the Sea, upon the Earth, and upon the Rivers? 'Tis most true, that the phrase, should it be taken in a literal fignification, is both contrary to custom, and common sense; but yet it serves to conduct the Reader to a Miflical sense; and the rather in that it is expresly said, that the Vials are full of the wrath of God; which renders the Trope clear and intelligible to all persons. And if there be any difficulty in the expression, it confifts chiefly in knowing the meaning of the Earth, the Sea, the Fountains, the Sun, the Seat of the Beaft, the Air, and Euphrates, which are the Subjects upon which the Vials are poured forth. For after we have once attained to the Sense of the Subject, there remains no room for doubt, but that the cffueffusion of the Vials, signifies the judgments of God against that which is called the Air, the Sun, Euphrates, the Seat of the Beast, &c.

Forasmuch then as the Prophese saith expressly, that the Vials are full of the wrath of God, Mr. Iurieu acts both unreasonably and wholly against the genius and spirit of Prophecy, in making them to be hour-glasses and Periods of Time.

To give some probability to his Notion, and some kind of evidence to his principle, he faith, that the Seals and the Trumpers denote periods of time. The Seals, by vertu of an Allufion to Tables, or Chronological Books, where Times are marked and registred. The Trumpets, by an Allusion to the Iubile Trumpets of the old Law, whereby the Period of fifty years was marked out. And that therefore because the Visions of the Seals and Trumpets fignity periods of Times, we are to conclude that the Vision of the Vials doth the same. All this is very easily said, but 'tis impossible to be proved. 'Tis most true that St. lohn do's allude to the expressions of the Prophets and to their Visions; but no Prophet hath made mention of a Sealed Book; and if he had, yet it would remain still to be proved, that the Seal of that Book fignified a certain Period of time, which it is not so easie to do as to say.

There is somewhat more likelihood in the Allusion to the Trumpets that proclaimed the Iubilies, because they recurred upon the revolution of every fifty years. But then in order

to our being convinced that St. Iohn made this allusion, we ought to be first satisfied, that Trumpets were applied to no other use, save to the publication of the Iubilees; which is most evidently false, seeing they were used among the Israelites, as well as in the time of St. John, in the proclaiming of War. And it is clear, that St. John do's rather allude to the Trumpers that proclaimed War, than to the Trumpets whereby the Iubilees were published. Because the Trumpets of St. John represent the rise and progress of Popery, and Mahometanism, which are Wars against the Church and Truth of God. Whereas the Iubilees were years of Prosperity & blessing; for which reason Isaiah calls the year of Jubilee, the acceptable year of the Lord, chap. 61.v. 2. Mahomet and Antichrist are the two wild Bores, that spoil the vineyard of the Lord. They are the two great Enemies of the Gospel; and the found of each Trumpet is a fignal of the Battles, which those two Enemies fought against the Church of God; the one of them in the East, and the other in the West. They denote rather years of lamentation and tears, than of Jubilation and joy. So that it is not true, that the Trumpers of St. Iohn intimate periods of Time, by an allusion to the Trumpers which published the Iubilees. And it is yet less true, that the Vials are bour-glaffes to mark thefe periods by.

Mr. Iurieu's principle being false, all the Conclusions which he draws from it must necessarily be false also. (1) 'Tis false, that there

is a difference between the feven plagues, and the feven Vials. Seeing they are the same Judgments of God against the Enemies of his Church; represented chap. 15. under the name plagues; and chap. 16 under that of Vials. For as by the plagues, the wrath of God is fulfilled; fo the Vials are not full of divine wrath, but in order to be accomplished upon his Enemies, when they come to be fully poured forth. The seven Angels, who are said to have the feven Vials, receive from one of the four Living Creatures seven golden Vials full of the Wrath of God. In a word, the Effect and refult of the plagues fore-told chap. 15. is the fame with the effect of the Vials when fully poured forth, chap. 16. namely, the opening of the Temple of God, that all Nations may enter in. (2) 'Tis false, that all the plagues are designed only against the Empire of the Beaft, and that there is not any of them intended against the Mahometan Empire. For as Mahomet hath infected the Eastern Roman Empire, so St. lobn do's nothing, but declare as a prophet, what was to befall the Roman Empire, therein pursuing the History which Daniel had begun. And from thence we may conclude, that both the Vials and the Trumpets have in part for their object the Turkish Empire and the Mahometan Religion. (3) 'Tis falle, that the fixib Trumper is Subdivided into the feven Vials, and that the feven Vials have been pouring out fince the tenth Century. For it is the 7th Trumpet that is subdivided into the Seven Vials, because 'tis under the Seventh Trumpet, that

that the Vials shall be poured out. Whofoever well confiders what is to arrive under the fixth Vial, according as St. John has described it, and thereupon compares it with what is to come to pass under the Seventh Trumpet; may from thence prove, that the judgments of God represented by pouring forth of the Vials, agree admirably with the effect of the Seventh Trumper, but do no way's accord with that of the fixth, and may from thence conclude, that the subdivision which Mr. Furieu attributes to the fixth Trumpet,

agrees only to the Seventh.

The Anonymous Author might here give over, if he intended no more than to difcover how ill Mr. Iurieu hath explained the 16th Chap. of the Revelation, and that the applications which he hath made of Events to the Vials, are all forced and confrained. But because he hath so unhandsomly treated the Anonymous Author's reasons against the effusion of the Vials, as not to account them worthy of the name of difficulties; it will be convenient before we advance to the examination of Mr. Jurieu's application of Events to the Vials, and to the Defence of the Anonymous Author's reasons, to represent to the Reader the principles and foundations, upon which the said concealed Author hath built the Systeme of his Illustrations.

The 1st toundation upon which he go's, is that the Apocalypse is nothing but a continuation of the Prophetical History of Da-

niel,

niel, concerning the fourth Monarchy, which is the Roman Empire; and concerning the Kingdom of Iesus Christ, which is his Church.

The 2d is, that the Apocalypse predicteth three Changes that were to befall the Roman Empire. By the first, it was to pass from Paganism to Christianity. By the second, it was to pass from Christianity to Antichristianism and Mahometism. And by the third, it is to return from Mahometism, and stom Antichristianism to Christianity purished by a general Reformation.

The 3d is, that the first change fell out under the Sixth Seal; that the 2d came to pass under the Trumpets; and that the third

shall arrive under the Vials.

The 4th is, that these three Visions, to wit, that of the Seals, that of the Trumpets, and that of the Visls, are the three principal Visions; and do comprehend the whole Prophetick History concerning the Roman Empire and the Church of God, and that all the other Visions are but Commentaries upon these three.

The 51b is, that none of the Vials are contemporary with any of the Trumpets, except with the seventh Trumpet; and that there is as much difference between the time of the Trumpets and that of the Vials, as there is between the time of building and the time of destroying; and that we are to see all that overthrown under the Vials, which was established under the Trumpets. This do's

evi-

evidently appear, in that the Trumpeis and the Vials display themselves towards the same Subjects, and that the effects of the Vials, are different from those of the Trumpets. And this difference is so great, that whosoever considereth it carefully and without prejudice, will be convinced, that whatsoever was produced and raised under the Trumpets, shall fall into decay and come to ruin under the Vials.

For whereas under the first Trumper there fell upon the Earth, bail mingled with fire and blood; in the stead of this under the first Vial there falls upon the same Earth, expressed by those who worship the Beast and who have his mark,

a noisome and grievous Sore.

And whereas under the second Trumper, there was a burning Mountain cast into the Sea, so that the third part only of all that was in it died: In like manner the second Vial is poured forth upon the same Sea, so as to render it wholly and entirely blood, and to cause every Soul that is init to die.

The shird Trumper, made the Fountains and she Rivers become bitter; but the shird Vial, represents the Rivers and Fountains changed

into blood.

The fourth Trumper, lay's before us the third part of the Sun, and of the Moon, and of the Stars Smitten, i.e. the third part of the Roman Empire darkned by the Pestilential doctrine of Mahomet, and invaded by the Arms of the Turks: but the fourth Vial, which is poured forth only upon the Sun, seems to threaten

threaten both the Ottoman Empire, and the

Mahometan Religion, with a disafter.

The fifth Trumper, fore-tells the fall of a great Star, to whom were given the Keys of the Bottomless Pit, out of which there arose Smoke and Locusts. The Keys plainly shew Rome to be meant, in that She challengeth to have the custody of the Key's committed to her, and pretends to be the Scat of St. Peter: and this denoteth the growth of the Papal Empire. But the fisth Vial, that is poured out upon the Seat of the Beast, i. e. upon Rome, predicts her destruction, and therefore represents his Kingdom become full of darkness, and his Subjects gnawing their tongues through despair.

The fixth Trumpet, as also the fixth Vial, have the River Euphrates for their Sabject. But with this difference, that the Sixth Trumpet loofed the four Angels that were bound in the River Euphrates, which represents the growth of the Turkish Empire, and of their Religion; whereas the fixth Vial, driesup the said River, and produceth the End both of their Religion

and Empire.

Finally, the Seventh Trumper, denounceth the third and last Wo, and under this, the Vials of Gods wrath are to be poured forth upon all the Enemies of his Church, in order thereby to manifest and fulfil the Mystery of God, which is nothing else save the reuniting all Nations under the Scepter of Jesus Christ, which will beget the Millennian Reign.

These are the principles, upon which

the Anonymous Author hath built the Systeme of his Explanations, which as he judgeth to be beyond all possibility of being overthrown; so it is from this source that he will both bring his Answers to those Reasons, whereby Mr. Jurizu hath endeavoured to prove; that all the Vials are already poured out, and also the Defence of the Reasons, by which he hath in his Illustrations proved that they are not yet

poured forth.

The proof which Mr. Iurieu grounds upon the conformity of the first four Vials with the Events observable in the History of the Papal Empire, is perfectly overthrown by confidering the Nature of the Vials themfelves. For they are nothing but the Judgments of God upon the Papal Empire in order to destroy it. But the Events which he will have to answer to the Vials, produced a quite contrary effect; they raifed it, they increased it, and they brought the Papal Em-pire to its grandure. The wonderful corruption of the tenth Age, fignified according to Mr. Iurieu by the noisome Sore of the first Vial . ferved to diffuse the darkness of Errer and Idolatry by which that Empire is supported. The Croifado's, which he will have to be fignified by the Sea and Rivers under the found and shird Vials being turned into Blood; as likewise the Suns scorching men under the 4th Vial, which he will have to prefigure the growth of the Papal Authority; did all contribute to the rendring that Empire stronger and more terrible. How then could their Vials which

are

which are the judgments of God upon the Papal Empire, be poured out for the increasing and perfecting the grandure of that Em-

pire?

Mr. Iurien having foreseen this difficulty, hath in the second pars of his Accomplishment of Prophesses, Edition second, returned two Answers to it. The first is, that all the plagues do' not fall upon the Head of the Antichristian Empire. There are, say's he, some of the severe judgments of God, whereof the Popes are not the subject, but the Instruments. These plagues fall upon those who worship the Beast, and his Image; and not upon the Beast himself and upon

she falle Prophet.

To which I reply, that what he faith, namely, that all the Vials are not to be poured out upon the Head of the Antichristian Empire, as well as upon his Kingdom, bath no better foundation, than his Principles have. Because 'tis impossible that an Empire should be fmitten with the plagues and judgments of God, in order to its being weakned and impaired, and that its Head and Soveraign should in the mean time no way's fuffer. The near union that is between the Head and the members, is wholly inconfiflent with such a notion. Whensoever the Body is very fick, the Head is in a very ill condition. And this holds more tru'ly in reference to a Political Body, than a Natural Moreover, whereas 'tis a Spirisual Empire that is. spoken of, namely, Antiebristianism; the judgments that are to be executed upon it,

are to be physical and penal evils, which as punishments are to weaken and subvert it. The judgments of God-against an Empire; whose criminalness from the very nature of it, lyes in its Errors, Idolatries, Tyranny, which comprehend in them the corruption of manners, cannot confift in Evils of Offence. But the first four Vials, according to the sense put upon them by Mr. lurien, import Evils of Crime and not of punishment, and do strengthen and advance that Empire in all that is effential unto it, instead of depressing and enfeebling it. For it never had so great power and iplendor, as it enjoyed from the tenth Age to the 14th, that is, from the effusion of the first Vial, till the pouring out of the 4th. So that Mr. 7, hath very ill applied the Events which he mentioneth to the 4 first Vials.

His 2d Ansveris, that the prodigious advancement of the Papal Authority, which raised Antichri-Rianism toits height, proved a flep toits ruin. If the Popes, faith he, had continued within the bounds wherein they were in foregoing Ages, and had not medled in the affairs of the woll to dispose of them at their pleasure, the Roman Sea would not have been known to be Antichift But thereupon that Touth became fo palpable, that all mankind grew continced of This Answer indeed is subril, but is not of that force as to deceive those who make a right use of their Reason. All Earthly Empires have their beginning, their progress, and their perfection, according as it pleafeth the providence of God to suffer them to increase; and when they are risen to such a height

height that they can advance no farther, they then of themselves fall into decay and rain. And therefore the Antichristian Empire being Earthly, 'tis not strange if we find the like fare and parallel decay to befal it. But Right Reason cannot fathom, how an Empire should be punished and depressed by the plagues of divine justice, at a time when 'tis advancing and mounting to the highest pitch of its grandure. We may as reasonably say, that what the School of Hypocrates stiles an Athletick health, is a punishment of God, because according to the judgment of Physicians, whosoever possesseth it, is in danger to lose it and tall into some mortal difeate. This nevertheless is what Mr. lurieu is forced to affirm, because he cannot otherway's maintain that the first four Vials are already poured out.

Let us now come to the fifth Vial, which is to be poured forth upon the Seat of the Beaft. This Vial, faith Mr. Iurieu, fell upon Rome, which is the Seat of the Beaft, when she lost her Sun (that Sun which is spoken of in the fourth Vial) when she lost her Pope, and the Popal Court, which as a whirlpool drew unto her all the Riches of Europe. Clement V. having left Rome in the year 1305, and fixed his Residence at Avignon, the City which had been the Mistris of the world remained desolate, and became a Wilderness for the space of 74 years; and this transferring of the Papal Seat to Avignon, was the cause of that Schism which lasted till the year 1415.

The Anonymous Author had faid, that the

translation of the Popes Seat from Rome to Avignon, and what enfued thereupon, was not an Evil of that extent and greatness, as to answer the whole force of the words of the Prophecy. The contrary whereof Mr. Jurieu should have shewn, which he hath not done. Wherefore that Author doth again fay, that the removing of the Papal Court to Avignon, with all that followed upon it; beareth no proportion to the greatness of the judgment of God, predicted to fall upon the Seat of the Beaft under the filib Vial. For by that Rome is to be totally destroyed; and the 18th. Chap. of the Revelation, which describeth her destruction, is nothing but a Commentary upon that Vial: as the 13th Chap. is a Commentary upon the 8th and 9th Chapters, which are those of the Trumpers. When Rome is destroyed, the Papal Kingdom will lose much of its splendor and strength; which is the reason why 'tis said that his Kingdom became full of darkness, because a great many of the followers of the Beaft, will forsake him upon the feeing the destruction of his Seat. Upon that they will open their eyes and be converted; and they who continue to adhere to popery, will gnaw their tongues through

despite & grief; & blaspheme God, by saying, that he hath sailed in performing his word by which he had promised that Rome should forever be the Installible Rule of Faith, the Centre of Unity, and the Fortress of Truth. But we must hereafter speak more amply of

Let

this fifth Vial.

Let us proceed to the fixeh Vial, which talleth upon the River Euphrates, and which drieth up its waters, that a way may be pre-

pared for the Kings of the Eaft.

Mr. Iurieu following the learned Mr. Mead, explaineth it in reference to the irruption of the Tarks, whose irruption he will have to be a judgment of God against the Antichristian Kingdom. So that he pretends this fixth Vial to be contemporary with the 6th Trumpet which described this Invasion of the Turks. I do acknowledg that he hath reason to say, that the Turks are fooken of both under the Sixth Trumpet & under the 6th Vial: feeing the Turks have possessed themselves of near one half of the Roman Empire, which is Daviels 4th Monarchy, whose History is carried on by St. John. But he ought not to confound the 6th Trumpet with the fixeb Vial, as if they were only one and the fame Vision. For there is as much difference betwixt thefe two, as there is between the time of building, and the time of destroying; between the Patience of God, which fuffereth and permits his Enemies to become great to the prejudice of his own Kingdom, and his Vengeance which ruinerh, overwhelmeth, and abolisheth his Enemies. Those two Empires, namely, that of Antichrift, and that of the Turks, were formed and grew up under the Trumpers; whereas the Vials threaten to beat down and overthrow them. This the Anonymous Author lays for a foundation that cannot be shaken, and upon this he defends, against

the learned Mr. Mead, that the drying up of Euphrates lignifieth not the Irruption of the Turks upon the Antichristian Empire, but on the contrary, the end both of the Turkish Empire

and of the Mahometan Religion.

Tis the prophetick way of speaking to understand Nations by those Rivers that run through their Countries; and the destruction of Nations, by the drying up of their Rivers. This appeareth by Isaiab chap 19 v. 4, 5. where the Lord faith, he will deliver Egypt into the hands of a fierce King; and the waters shall fail from the Sea, and the Rivers shall be maffed to died up. And the same prophet predicts the dettruction of Babylon in the like Terms. Chap. 44. v. 26, 27, 28. where he tells us, that 'is God who con firmeth the word of his Servants . and performeth the Counsel of his Meffengers , that faith to ferufalem, thou shalt be inhabited; and to the Cities of Judah, ye shall be built; that faith to the deep, be dry, and I will dry up thy Rivers; who faith of Cyrus, he is my Shepheard, and shall perform all my pleasure : even faving to Jerusalem. cushall be built; and to the Temple, thy foundation shall belaid. 'Tis evident that St. John alludeth to this prophetie of Isaiah: for both the one and the other speak of the drying up of the River Euphrates. Isaiah intends by the drying up of this River, the destruction of the Babylonish Empire; and St. John by the drying up of the same River, intends the destruction of the Turkish Empire, and of the Mahometan Religion, which are established in those Countries which Euphrases runs through, Marab

Isaiah promiseth the subversion of the Babylonish Empire, as a means which God would serve himself of for the re-establishment of the Iews; and Sr. Iohn promiseth the destruction of the Turkish Empire and of the Mahomesan Religion, as a means which God will make use of for the Recalling and Conversion of the Iews.

This allusion of St. John to the Prophecy of Isaiab being io visible, one would wonder that Mr. Jurieu could not perceive it. For if he had observed it, he would not have taken the Kings of the East to be the Turks, upon a pretence of the Turks possesfing Natolia, which fignifies the East. For the Text in St. John speaks not of one King, but of Kings; whereas there is but one King of Natolia who is the Grand Signior, all the people that depend upon him being Slaves. And as 'tis to do Slaves too great an honor to give them the Title of Kings; so 'tis most natural to understand the lews by these Kings of the East, and the rather because these two things are certain. Firft, that the lews are in greater number beyond Euphrates, than in all the other places where they are dispersed. 21, that as they were before their being rejected, To they shall after their being recalled, be Kings, and a Royal Pricithood, no less than those fincere Christians are, to whom St. Peter gives that Elogy. So that we ought to conclude the fixeb Vial not to be yet poured out, forasmuch as we have neither seen the Defiruation of the Turk and Mahometism, which are fignified by the drying up of the River Euphrates; nor the Recalling of the Iews, denoted by the coming in of the Kings of the East, which is promised under the Essusion of the Sixth Vial.

Finally, Mr. Iurieu pretends, that the pouring forth of the seventh Vial, begun at the time of Luther, and that the Reformation of the last age is the Harvest spoken of Chap. 14. and that this Harvest is the effect of the seventh Vial, whose essuin Trumper, for the sinal destruction of the Papal Empire, and that this shall be the Vintage, which signifies the General Conversion of all Nations.

He will also have this Vial to have something fingular and peculiar belonging to it. namely, that one part of it shall be poured out at one time, and the rest of it at an other. And that between those two times of its effufion, the Papal Empire shall be healed of her wound, thro raising herself to much other former greatness, and that nevertheless this Vial shall continue to be running out. But that is incredible, because 'tis with reference to this last Vial, that the Voice coming out of the Temple from the Throne, proclaims it is done, Rev. 16. 17. fo that the half of it cannot fill be to run out. Nor is There the least ground for dividing any of the Wide into several parts, seeing God hath no way's done it 'Tis true, that the Harvest mas in the last Age , and that in Luther's time the Sitkle was put in , and the Harreft

gathered; but then the Harvest is not an effect of the Seventh Vial, that being wholly for the Vintage, for assume as there remains nothing after that to be done, towards the silling up the wrath of God against the Antichristian Em-

pire.

But it may be faid to the Anonymous Author, that he supposeth the fix first Trumpers to give Birth, Growth, Grandure, and perfection to the Papal Kingdom; and that nevertheless according to him, the Reformation of Luiber, which leffened the Pope, and diminished his Empire, begun under the fixt Trumpet, under which we yet are. And that this breaks the Coherence of his Softeme, and defaceth the Harmony of his Illustrations. To this the Anonymous Author Answereth, that it is not true, that the Reformation made in the fore-going Age, hath produced the effect which they alledg. For we must in reference to the Papal Authority; diffinguish between his pretended Right and the actual Exercise of it. For is certain, that the Pope, doth not actually exercise the Right attributed to him, even in all the Dominions which pay him an obedience. He doth not exercileit in France, in that degree and manner, as he doth beyond the Alp's and the Pyrenees, and in feveral other places. As for the Right, he possesset it to this day, as he did before the preaching of Luther, and as he claimed it in the time of the famous Hildsbrand Gregory the Seventh. For all who worship the Braft, who bear his Image, and carry his Mark, do at this time ackio v-

acknowledg Innocent Xi, for the Vicar Gineral of Jesus Christ, as the Lord of all States and Empires, either directly or indirectly; as the Successor of St. Peter who hath the Keys of Heaven, Hell and Purgatory; as the Soveraign Judg of Controversies, whose mouth whenfoever he speaketh ex Cathedra, uttereth Oracles, which are to be received with an obedience of Faith, as if God himfelfhad pronounced them. So that 'tis evident, that the Reformation of Luther is not the effect of any Vial, but that they are all still to be poured forth, from the very first to the laft.

But it may further be faid to the Anonymous Author, can you deny but that the Reformation of the last Age, was a judgment of God upon the Dominion of the Beaft, and upon the Papal Empire? And if it be a Judgment of God, how can you undertake to maintain, that none of the Vials which threaten that Empire are hitherto poured out?

The Anonymous Author confesseth, that Luther's Reformation Was a judgment of God upon the Papal Kingdom; but he withal fay's, that it was an eff & of the fixth Trumpet, which continueth as well as the former to represent the War of Antichrift against the Church of God. Till then Anichrift had been alway's victorious; but after a constant course of Victories against the Church of God during the War of more than a thousand years, he came then to receive a difaster. Now this missortune betel the Papal Empire under. under the fixth Trumper, which being the last fave one, was the season that the War was hastining to an End, and that the last Trumper was about to sound, under which this War will both assually end, and all the Vials come to be poured forth. But the Dammage which the Reformation hath done the Papal Empire, tho it hath considerably dismembred it, is only a beginning of its sorrows, and is but an effect of the War, which was to continue under all the six Trumpers, and which shall be sixibled thro the effusion of the Vials.

Nor hath Mr. Juricu any reason to complain against those, who do maintain that all the Vials are still to be poured out. I underfland, fay's he in the 2d Edition of his Accomplishment of Prophelies, that fince the first Edition of this Book, there are fill fome, who to put a reputation upon themselves, undertake to defends shat none of the seven plagues are yet come to pass, which is a fingularity neither edifying nor comfortable. After which he adds by way of expo-Itulation, I conjure them to tay afide their humour of contradicting, and without passion to consider shefe two things; first, That in the whole Explication of the 16th Chap. there is not any forced and wrested application; but that the Ideas which the Prophet hath made use of, are all conformable to the Events marked in History; secondly, That in the application of these seven plagues to the Events, all is coherent and of a piece, and that the Syfteme doth in no part difagree mith its felf Upon which , I pray them to consider , whether this can be by chance, and whether any fuch thing ever was? What is by accident may agree in some things, but it cannot do so in all!

This is a singular and strange way of proceeding. Is it Lawful for none but for Eminent writers, to meditate and labour upon the Apocalypse? Or is it a crime for them to have Sentiments different from those, which Mr. Iurieu hath framed upon this Divine Book? Or may they not contradict him, with the same liberty, that he do's all those who stand in his way, Trosrusulusve suar? And are his oppositions of others, more edifying and comtortable, than other mens contradictions of him?

The Anonymous Author hath without all prejudice, considered the Explication of the 16th Chap. according as Mr Iurieu hath given it. And was troubled to find that the Application which he hath made of the Events to the Vials, is wholly forced. In that he confounds by that Application the Vials with the Trumpers; and ascribeth to the Vials, the proper and natural Effects of the Trumpers. So that if his Systems be coherent, and doth not contradict it self; yet it hath this great fault, that it doth no way accord with the Systems of St. John.

What I have already said, doth abundantly make this evident; but what I have farther to say in Desence of the Vials not being yet poured out, will justify, that the Reasons which the Anonymous Author had said, approached to demonstrations, are at the least difficulties, which deserved that Mr. Iurieu should

have taken pains to have answered them better, than he hath hitherto done.

## A Defence of the REASONS, of the Anonymous Author, for the Non-Effusion of the VIALS.

M. Iurien hath endeavoured three things by way of opposition to these Reasons.

(1) He hath constuted them. (2) He studies to shew, that this Opinion which is that of the deceased Mr. de Launoy, agreeth very well with the Hypotheses of Mr. de Launoy, but not with these of the Anonymous Author.

(3) That it doth so far diminish the comfort of the Resormed, by how much it sets the Effusion of the last Vial backward. And besides all this, he opposeth the Explication which the Anonymous Author hath given of the sourch Vial. Now 'tis necessary to give satisfaction, in reference to all these Articles.

The first proof of the Anonymous Author concludes, that the two last Vials are still to be poured forth, because the fish is not yet run

out.

If this Reason, saith Mr. Jurieu, fignify any thing, yet it doth not advantage the Author, who will have none of the Vials to be poured forth; seeing notwithstanding this argument, there may be four of them already run out.

The Anonymous Author being to prove, that

all the Vials are still to be poured forth; he begun at the End, where he thought best. That then which he alledged, was that supposing the fixth Vial is to be poured forth before the feventh, the fifth not being yet poured out, it confequently follows that the two last are still to be poured forth. Nor was there any thing to be faid against this Reason of the Anonymous Author, but to examin whether he had sufficiently proved his opinion in reference to the fifth Vial, in order to his proceeding to the confi-

deration of the four first.

Mr. Iurieu adds, that the Author pretends, that the darkness mentioned under the fifth Vial, ought to fignify the total ruin of the City of Rame. That Author begs Mr. Jurieu's pardon, it he tell him that he is mistaken, and that he hath in no way's penetrated into the meaning of that Author, who explaineth that darkness quite after another manner. He confidereth the effusion of the fifth Vial upon the Seat of the Beaft, as a judgment that should destroy Rome beyond recovery, & he confiders the da kness as an effect of the ruin of the Seat of the Beaft. These were his very words, Rome, which is the Seat of the Bealt, being destroyed, the King. dom of the Beaft becomes full of darkness; and whereas darkness fignifieth in the Scripture forrow and affliction, "sis easie to under stand thereby the depreffure of the Papal Empire, and the affliction of those who carry the mark of the Beast, his Name, and the Number of his Name. This was the Explication, which the Anonymous Author gave of the fifth Vial. He distinguished with St.

St. John between the Seat of the Beast and the Beast bimself, or his Kingdom. The sight Vial salleth directly and singly upon the Seat of the Beast: for what End? to overthrow and destroy it forever. Mr. Jurieu himself approveth this distinction. He very pertinently observed, say's Mr. Jurieu, that the Prophecy saith not, that the Seat of the Beast, but that the Kingdom of the Beast, became full of darkness. That is well; but then he adds, this is directly against the Anonymous Author; seeing if is be not the City of Rome to which the plague of darkness is to be applied, it is not then to be ruined by that

plaque.

Tis strange, that Mr. Jurieu should approve the distinction which the Anonymous Author hath observed in the Prophecy, and that he should not make the due improvement of it: We are facredly to adhere to the Terms of the Prophefie, which doth not attribute the darkness to the Seat of the Beast, but to his Kingdom. For it doth not fay, that the Seat of the Beast became full of darkness, but that his Kingdom was filled with darkness. So that the Seat of the Beaft being destroyed by the fifth Vial: the effect of that judgment will be, that his Kingdom which still continueth, shall become dark, shall be afflicted, and filled with forrow, upon the having loft its capital Seat. This is that which darkness doth fignify, being a Term often applied in the Scripture to represent a great and fore affliction. what the Anonymous Author would have faid, and which he really did fay in his Illustrations.

And not that which Mr. Jurien imputeth unto him, of saying that these words, and his Kingdom became full of darkness, signific a total destruction of the Papacy, or of the Papal

Empire.

Tis all therefore impertinent, which he opposeth to this Notion; By what Rule, say's he, and in what language, doth darkness necessarily fignify a total ruin? But herein he fighteth against his own shadow, and not against the Anonymous Author, who never said nor thought that the darkness under the fifth Vial fignifieth the universal destruction of the Papal Empire; for this he acknowledgeth is not to arrive till under the feventh Vial. 'Tis true, that being speaking of the effusion of the Vials in general, he had faid, that the fifth Vial threatneth both Rome and its Empire with a much other kind of affliction, than that which arose from the great Schism; but upon explaining the figh Vial in particular, he had at the fame time expounded this threatning, namely, that Rome shall be then utterly defroyed, but that its Empire shall not be de-Broyed till under the feventh Vial. He had withal faid in the same place, that what fell out from the time of the great Schism till the time of Lusber's Reformation, was not an Event of that dreadfulness, as to come up to the whole force of that expression, that they gnawed their tongues for pain. Mr. Iurieu an-Iwereth, that darkness in that place doth not fignify the being afflicted, but that it fignifieth Ignorance and Superflition. Surely he did not mind

mind these words, and they gnamed their tongues for pain. For as these words do explain the Term darkness; fothey determine the sense of it to that of affliction, rage, defite, and despair, which the Kingdom of the Beast will be filled with a upon the destruction of the Beafts Seat. Which came not to pass during the Schism of the Anti popes. For to speak properly, it was only the Anti-popes that were then enraged one against another, curfing, Anathematizing, and treating each other as the Son of Perdition, and Antichrift; but in the mean time the Cardinals, the Bishops, the Monks, were never more careffed, and in greater credit with the one fide and the other. In a word, all under the Romish Jurisdiction, were then contented, and pleased that they could fish in troubled waters. It was not then, that the Beafts Kingdom wasfull of darkness, nor then that the Citizens of it gnamed their torques for pain; so that we are still to expect the effusion of the fifth Vial upon the Seat of the Beaft; in order to the beholding the Kingdom of the Beast covered with darkness as the night; and in order to the feeing the Pope, the Cardinals, the Prelates, the Friers, and all those whom the ruin of Rome shall not be a means to convert, but who remain bigotted with the Infallibility and the other priviledges of the City of Rome, overwhelmed with forrow, and gnawen with inconfolable despair, thro seeing their Idol abolished. Seeing the destruction of Rome, which is the

Seat of the Papal Empire, ought to precede that of its Empire; even as Rome the Seat of the Civil Empire; was ruined before that Empire; it is therefore the more probable, both that this destruction is predicted in these words, the sight Vial was poured out upon the Seat of the Beast; and that its Destruction will afflict all its Empire, which is the thing signified by these words, and his Kingdom became full of

darkness.

This Exposition is as natural, as that of Mr. Jurieu appeareth forced and strained. For it maketh that the fifth Vial leaveth the Seat of the Beaft untouched with the darkness of his Kingdom, whereas the darkness should be alone adjudged to the Bealts Seat. For according to him, the darknels denoteth the great Eclipse, which the Papal Authority underwent during the Schism of the Anti-popes. But according to the Text, it is not the Seat of the Beaft, but only his Kingdom, that becomes full of darkness thro the pouring forth of the fifth Vial. And indeed, during that great Eclipse, the Seat of the Beast enjoy'd an extraordinary lustre, and was like unto the Countrey of Goshen, while darkness covered all the rest of Egypt. Which is a thing too absurd not to cause us to observe, how forced the application is, which Mr. Iuricu maketh of Events to the fifth Vial.

The Anonymous Author's second proof confists in this, that the Vials are stilled the last plagues, and that by them the wrath of God is accomplished against Babylon, against Rome,

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her Pope, and her Empire. Whence it followeth that nothing of all this being yet come to pass, but Rome being hitherto standing, her Pope, and her Empire still subsisting, the last Vial must be yet to be poured out, and as I may say, that not one drop is hitherto fallen.

Mr. Iurieu confesseth, that this proof is a difficulty, and the only one which meriteth that name 'Tis a great honor that he accounts it so, but a greater that he hath left it in its full strength. The Anonymous Author in urging the Terms of the last plagues by which the wrath of God is accomplished, had confidered the Vials under the respect that they bear to the Trumpets. For the wrath of God under them comes to finish the trial of the Churches patience; He having suffered the birth and progress of Mahometism, and permitted the Papacy to form it felf, and to grow, advance and rife to an insupportable Tyranny, in order thereby to exercise the Faith and Patience of Believers. This is done, when the Measure of the Churches afflictions shall be come to their height, and when God with reference to her shall have accomplished his anger, which will be upon the fixth Trumpers ceating to found; and then the leven Vials, which are the feven Plagues, shall arrive and begin to take place against the Papacy, and against Mahometism. 'Tis for this reason that 'tis faid, that by the feven plagues, which are the Vials, the wrash of Got is finished. From whence it followeth, that the Vials are not contemporary With .

with the 6th Trumpes, and that it is not the 6th Trumpet which is subdivided into the seven Vials: but that this subdivision is to be affigned to the fevenib Trumper; even as it is not the 6th Seal but the Seventh which subdivideth it self into the seven Trumpers. The fixib Trumpet no less than the preceding five, speaketh of nothing save of War against the Church of God. So long as it lasts, Antichrift abates nothing of his fury, but constantly makes the same efforts, for the oppressing of the Truth and fuch as do profess it; and while it endureth, all things go' on at the fame rate against the Church of God. But as foon as the seventh Trumpet comes to be founded by the seventh Angel, the case will quite alter, the wrath of God will break forth, and the Vials empty themselves. And this is the true Reason why the Vials are called the last plagues, by which the wrath of God is fulfilled. So that all which Mr. Jurieu hath laid upon the Term laft, tho in it self very good and very ingenious; yet it is altogether impertinent. His curious remarks and comparifons, which amount to the fourth part of his Apology, are very incongruously placed. For all he faith, is founded upon a principle that is falle, namely, that the feven Vials are contemporary with the feven Trumpets. Whereof as the falsehood is already demonstrated, fo it will farther appear in what is hereafter to be faid.

The 3d Argument which the Anonymous Author made use of was this; that St. Iohn

Rev.

Rev. chap. 8. v. 13. declareth how he heard an Angel flying thorow the midft of heaven, faying with a loud voice, Wo, wo, wo, tothe Inhabitants of the Earth, by reason of the Trumpess that are yet to found; and that he adds chap. 9. v. 12. after the founding of the fifth Trumpet, one Wois paft, and behold there come two Wees more bereafter. For as one of these swo last moes did undoubtedly arrive under the fixeh Trumper, under which Mahometism and the Arms of the Turks Subverted Christianity in the East; fo it must needs be that the third Wo is to arrive This also St. under the Jeventh Trumpet. John expresly declares chap. II. v. 14. the second Wo, fay's he, is paft, and behold the third cometh quickly; after which he immediately subjoins, the seventh Angel sounded, and there were great voices in beaven, Saying, the Kingdoms of this world are become the Kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Chrift, and he shall Reign forever. This is a Wo for the Papacy and for Mahometism, but a great happinel's here in this life for the Church of God. For 'tis plainly the general Reformation, which shall comprehend the conversion of all Nations, by giving them to see the total destruction of the Papal Empire. From whence it clearly followeth, that all the Vials are contained under the third Wo. and confequently, that they are yet all to be poured out; foralmuch as we are still under the fixib Trumper, & greaning under the preffures of the second Wo-

Mr. Jurieu lay's, he don't not apprehend how thefe can be fitted invincibite Proofs; and he do's.

withal

Withal add, that it is not true, that the third Wo is confined to the seventh Trumpet. To which I answer, that it is as clear that the third Wo is contained under the leventh Trumpet, as tis evident that the second Wo is comprehended under the fixth, and the first Wo. under the fifth. But by what doth it appear that the first Wo is contained under the fifth Trumpet, and the second Wo under the fixib? This appeareth by its being said, that after the sound of the fourth Trumper, the Angel cried, Wo, wo, wo, to the Inhabitants of the Earth; by reason of the Trumpets of the three Angels which are yet to found. It likewise pears, in that after the founding of the fixeb Trumpet, St. Iohn declares chap. 11. v. 14. the second Wo is past, and behold the third comesh quickly. And that we may know when it is to come, St. John adds, and the feventh Angel founded, and the Kingdoms of this world became the Lords and his Christs. Now can the King. doms of this world, be made subject to Christ, before the destruction of Mahometism and of Popery? 'Tis then evident that the 3d Wo is comprehended under the feventh Trum. pet, as the 2d is under the feeb, and the If under the fifth; which renders the Argument of the Anonymous Author unanswerable.

The weakness of this proof, saith Mr. Jurieu, which is given us for invincible, is that it supposes to a thing which is not true, and which the Anonymous Author cannot evince by any fort of reason, viz. that the plagues and the Vials are all comprebended

thor Answereth, that he hath proved the third Wo to be contained under the seventh Trumpet, as the 2d is comprehended in the sixth, and the first in the fisth. And forasimuch as the seventh Trumpet comprehendeth all the Vials, because they are not poured out till after it hath sounded, it invincibly follows, that the third Wo is comprehended in the seven Vials, and that the seven Vials do execute the third Wo. Nor is it to be helped, if Mr. Jurieu will not see what St. John so.

plainly declareth unto him.

To demonstrate, saith Mr. Jurieu, that the seven Vials are not comprehended in the 3d Wo, 'tis sufficient to prove, as we have done, that the seven Vials are seven Periods of time, which run along, as water runneth out of an hour-glass. This principle of Mr. Iurieu, that the Vials are seven Periods of time, we have fully refuted; & have made it appear, that both his principle, and the reasons by which he endeavours to maintain it, are worth nothing. So that if he hath nothing else to alledg, whereby to make it appear, that the Third Wo is not contained in the Seventh Trumpet, the Annonymous Author's argument may be still called invincible.

Moreover, Mr. Iurieu's supposition, that the fixth Trumpes under which we are, hath been exerting its Influences for almost eight hundred years, and that its subdivided into seven Vials, is a most false principle, and unto which we have opposed that which is uncon-

trolable; Namely, that all the 1st 6 Trumpets do found before the effusion of any Vial; because according to St. Iohn, there is not one of them poured out till under the seventh Trumpet, which hath not yet begun to found. For as none of the Trumpers found, till after the opening of the seventh Seal; so none of the Vials are to be poured forth, till under the founding of the feventh Trumper. Mr. Jurieu confesseth, that the H. Spirit hath no evidently declared, that the fixth Trumpet is subdivided into 7 Vials, but he fay's, is may be inferred from this, that whereas the seventh Trumpet was founding when the Turks invaded the Grecian Empire, which was about the tenth Century, and that we find the firft Vial to have fallen about that time upon the Empire of the Beaft, and that therefore the course of the Vials must be comained under the fixth Trumpet, To which I answer, that nothing of all this ariseth from the words of the Prophefie: unless in the vertu' of his principle, that the Vials are periods of times, and hour-glaffes, which run along with the fixth Trumpet, all which we have shew'd to be falle. And have made it appear, that the irruption of the Turks upon the Grecian Empire, is an effect of the fixeh Trumper, but not of the fixeh Vial, this being yet to be poured out, as also the five firft.

The Anonymous Author's fourth argument against the Effusion of the Vials, was, that the Vials are nothing else but the seven Thunders spoken of Chap. 10. Now the seven Thunders are adjourned till the sounding of the seventh

Trumpet;

Trumper; because St. Iohn being about to write, twas faid to him, feal the things which the feven Thunders uttered, and write them not. Why fo? because they were not to be executed till the Mystery of God should be finished, which is not to be till under the seventh Trumpes, in that the Mystery of God is nothing but the subjugating of all the Kingdoms of this world to Jesus Christ. And if there be any difference between the Vials and the Thunders, it confifteth in this, that the Thunders are the denunciarions of Gods Judgments, and the Vials the Execution of them. For tho the Thunders were heard by St. John under the fixeb Trumpet, yet it was only in order to their being Executed under the 7th, under which all the Vials shall be poured out.

Let us now see, how Mr. Iurieu, delivereth himself from this Argument. I crave pardon, saith he, of the Anonymous Author, if I tell him that this Ratiocination of his is attended with two considerable faults. (1) That it supposeth a thing which is more than doubtful, namely, that the seven Thunders and the seven Vials are the same. I'm at a loss upon what ground he builds an opinion so extraordinary, and which is solittle agreeable to his own principles. For as to the number of 7, which is found equally in the Thunders and in the Vials, all the world knows it can be no proof: otherway's the seven Spirits, the seven Candle slicks, and the seven Trumpets, would all be the same thing that the

Teven Vials are,

If Mr. Jurieu would have freed himself from the Anonymous Author's argument, he P 2 ought

ought to have overthrown the whole toun. dation of it, and not have left the principal part of it as he hath done. For the foundation upon which the Anonymous Author raised his argument, confifteth not only in this, that the Number seven belongeth equally to the Thunders as to the Vials, as he groundlelly suppofeth; but upon this, that the Thunders fignify the judgments of God against the Enemies of his Church, as well as the Vials do. And upon this, that the things uttered by the feven Thunders, are delayed till the founding of the seventh Trumpet, as appears by the Answer given to St. John when he was about to write. This being the whole foundation of that Author's argument, and Mr. Juricu having no way's overthrown it, because indeed it is impossible that it should be skaken, being established in the Prophecy, that Author's proof remaineth in all its force.

The second fault which Mr. Jurieu finds with that argument, is this; the foundation of it, faith he , accorderb not with the Author's Principles; feeing if the Thunders & the feven Vials are not to take up above the space of twelve or fifteen years , and this towards the End of Antichrifts Reign, how comes an affair, which is to poffeß to small a Space during the Antichristian Empire, to be spoken of, before there is any thing said of the birth and progress of that Empire? And why doth the Holy Spirit Speak to St. John of the feven Thunders, which are to subvert an Empire, of whose rise and grandure he had not yet spoken

one stord.

If Mr. Jurieu would have understood the Author's principles, he would have feen that the Author's opinion about the feven Thunders do's perfectly agree with them. For one of the most solid principles of that Author is, that the Trumpers shew us the establishment and grandure of the Papacy & of Mahometism, and that the ieven Vials, when they come to be poured out, will destroy them. Moreover, sceing Mr. Jurieu acknowledgeth, that the Thunders fignity the judgments of God, and that the number Seven fignifieth the perfection of his Judgments; what can be more natural, than to conclude as that Author do's, that the Thunders are the denunciation of that dreadful storm that will fall upon the Effufion of the Vials? Mr. Jurieu, cannot but confess, that the Thunders representing the judgments of God against the Enemies of his Church, cannot without violence be placed under the Trumpers, because these give both birth unto the Churches Enemies, and fuffer them to grow and fublift.

I do not know why Mr. Jurieu should place in the number of the Author's Arguments against the effusion of the Vials, that which he had not said, save only to prove that they shall be poured out without the interposure of any considerable time between the one and the other. And that because 'tis said chap. 10. v. 6. that the Angel sware there should be time no longer. For 'tis evident, that the Author did not alledg this, save only to make it appear, that the Vials shall be poured forth, the one

immediately after the other; for the proof whereof he had brought the Angels Oath, Iwearing, that time should be no longer. Which is as much as if he had expresly said, there should be no longer delay, no longer forbearance, and that the Patience of God should no longer restrain his wrath against his Enemies. Now this Oath being fworn after the founding of the fixth Trumpet, and before the feventh, under which the Thunders were to manifest themselves, and the Vials to be poured out; it can have reference to nothing, but to the seven Thunders and the seven Vials, which are to accomplish the wrath of God against his Enemies, and at the same time to confummate the Myftery of the Millennian Reign.

If Mr. Jurieu hath put this consideration into the number of that Author's proofs against the effusion of the Vials, because he saw that the faid Author could have Reasoned thus: All the Vials are to be poured out immediately after one another, and in a very short [pace of time, as appeareth by the Angels Oath; and therefore 'tis nos true that they have been running out for thefe 800 years; nor is it true that the seventh bath been a pouring out all along fince Luther began to preach. And whereas the Anonymous Author had further remarked towards the proof of the same thing, that when the 3d Wo is denounced, 'tis faid, behold the 3d Wo cometh quickly; which word quickly had not been made use of in the denunciation of the two first Woes. Then, I say, Mr. Jurieu hath re-

turned

turned no Answer, which giveth ground to believe, that he had nothing solid to

Reply.

But possibly Mr. Iurieu may fay, that this quickly ought to be understood with reference to the two first Woes, namely, that the 3d Wo shall more clofly follow the 2d, than the 2d followed the 1ft; and that this doth not conclude that the Vials are to be poured out so near one to another, nor with so great celerity. I Answer unto him, that this cannot be the meaning of it, because the three Woes are confined to the three last Trumpers; the Ist to the fifth, the 2d to the fixib, and theibird to the seventh. For according to Mr. Iurien, the fixeh hath been exerting its Influences for almost these 800 years, and the 3d Wo is not yet come, nor shall come till under the found of the seventh Trumber. So that the whole course of the fifth Trumpet was not so far distant from the fixth Trumpet, to which the 2d Wo is attributed; as the whole Course of the 61h is distant from the beginning of the 71h; under which the 3d Wois to arrive. And therefore it must be owned, that the word quickly being used only in reference to the 3d Wo, fignifieth that all the plagues, or which is the fame thing, that all the Vials shall be poured out close upon one another; and that it doth as much as import; that there shall not be so much time employed for dettroying the Empire of the Beaft, as there was for the raising of it.

Mr. Jurien had obliged the Anonymous Au-

thor, if he had answered that which occurs in the Preface to his Mustrations, and which is lavd down in these Terms. 'Tis evident that there are in the Revelation three principal Visions, in which are contained all the great Events that relate to the Roman Empire and to the Kingdom of lefus Christ, i. e. which concern the True Church and the Falfe. Thefe-Visions, are those of the Seals, those of the Trumpets, and those of the Vials. All the other are but Draughts, in which what is represented in the Visions of the Seals, Trumpers, and Vials, is reassumed, enlarged, and more circumstantially explained. For the name Seven, which is Myllical, and which implies perfiction, do's inform us, that these: shree l'isions comprehend all. For 'tis found. in that of the Seals, in that of the Trumpers, and in that of the Vials, and also in that of the Thunders, which are the Forerunners of the Vials. Moreover, these three Visions, are immediately link'd one to another; so that the freend, which is that of the Trumpets, beginneth. under the 7th Seal; and the 3d, which is that of the Vials, beginneth under the 7th Trumpet.

As this is the foundation of the Anonymous Author's Systeme, and as he hath there declared the Key of the Revelation; Mr. Iurieu, who knows the art of Reasoning, might have observed in that Preface a chain of Ratiocinationable to dazle the Eyes of the Reader. For if it be true, that the Vials are not poured out till under the Seventh Trumpet, as the Trumpers found not till upon the opening of

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the Seventh Seal; then it is most certain, that all the Vials remain still to be poured out, forasmuch as the Seventh Trumper hath not yet sounded, and that we are hitherto under the Sixth. Even as it might be justly said, that none of the Trumpers had sounded; provided it were true that we were yet under the Sixth Seal, and, that the Seventh were not until this time opened. This Reason doth necessarily & naturally follow from that which the Anonymous Author had layd down in his Presace, and which is the foundation of his Systeme. And if Mr. Iuricu hath vouchsated no Answer to it, doubtless it is because he could

find no difficulty in it.

To the foregoing Arguments, the Anonymous Author will add two more, which whether he shall call proofs or difficulties, is to him indifferent. The first ariseth from the comparing Rev. chap. 11. v. 19. With chap. 15. v. 5, 6, 7. In chap. 11. We read, that the Temple of God was opened in Heaven, and that there was feen in his Temple the Ark of his Teftament, and that there were lightnings, and voices, and thundrings, and an Earthquake, and great haile. And chap. 15. we read that St. lohn looked, & behold the Temple of the Tabernacle of the Testimony in Heaven was opened; and the feven Angels who had the seven plagues came out of the Temple, and one of the four Living Creatures gave to the feven Angels Seven golden Vials full of the Wrath of the Living God. 'Tis evident that these two Visions are parralel; and that they both tend to one and the same End. For in each of them we find the

the opening of the Temple of God, which had been shut against the Jews, but is now opened to receive them. In the one we fee the Ark of the Covenant, in the other the Tabernacle of Testimony. This Ark and this Tabernacle of Testimony, are Iesus Christ, whom the Tews shall come to Adore. Popery and Ma hometism are the two great obstacles, which hin der the conversion of the lews, and which co nfirm them in their obstinacy; but behold seven Angels, who receive seven Vials, for the destruction of the Papacy and Mahometism. Now the Temple of God not being opened till under the seventh Trumpet, which hath not yet founded, it invincibly followeth, that none of all the Vials are hitherto poured out.

The Anonymous Author's other new Argument, which he addeth to the former, is taken from that which St. lobn fays, chap. 15.0 1. I fan another great Sign in Heaven. He had faid the same thing chap. 12. v. 3. with respect to the Subject of the Beaft with feven Heads and ten Horns, which represent the whole extent of the Roman Empire, as well Civil as Ecclesiaflical, i. e Papal: taking this Extent and duration down from the time that these Revelations were given to St. John. For the 12th chap. is a commentary upon the Vision of the Trumpers; because we find in that chap, the same thing that we find in the Vision of the Trumpets; namely, the War of the Dragon against the Woman, and against those that are of her Seed. So that St. John coming to fay chap. 15. with respect respect to the Subject of the Jeven Plagues, which are the Seven Vials, I saw another great Sign in Heaven; 'tis plain that this Sign is different from the first, and represents quite another thing. So that if the Holy Spirit do promise in this the ruin of the Papal Empire, as he had predicted in that the birth and growth of the said Empire; we cannot make the Vials to be poured forth under the Sixih Trumpet, without mixing what the Spirit of God would separate, and without consounding two different Signs, and the different things which are represented by those Signs.

To which Arguments there may be yet a third subjoined, grounded upon chap. 15. v. 8. For 'tis there said, that after one of the four living Creatures had given to the feven Angels seven Vials full of the wrath of the Living God, the Temple was filled with (moke from the glory of God, and from his Power, and no man was able to inter into the Temple, till the 7 plagues of the seven Angels were sulfilled. From thence there clearly refult two Truths. One, that the feven plagues and the feven Vials are one and the same thing, and that they fignify the same Judgments of God: Which is against the opinion of Mr. Iurieu, who pretendeth, that the plagues are a different thing from the Vials; that the plagues are the judgments of God, and the Vials periods of Time. The other, that the Prophecy doth not fay, no man could enter into the Temple, until the seventh Vial of the seventh Angel was fulfilled, but untill the seven Vials of the seven Angels were fulfilled. Which sheweth us, that none P 6 of

of them are yet poured out; because it is only under the Seventh Trumpet, which hathnot yet founded, that the Seven Angels receive. the feven Vials to pour them out. And that it is not until then, that the Temple is to be filled. with Smoke from the glory of God and his power; which as it denotes an extraordinary mark of the Gracious presence of God in the midst of his Church, so'tis that which we have not yet feen. This prophecy doth manifestly allude to the Cloud that filled the Tabernacle of Mofes, and the Temple of Solomon. Exod. 40. 34, 35.

1 Kings 8: 10.

After that Mr. Iurieu had effay'd, to overthrow the Reasons by which the Anonymous. Author had proved, that all the Vials are still to be poured out; he in the next place endeavours to confute the fignification of a Cup or .. Boul, which that Author had ascribed to the. Vials, How is it, fays be, that he doth not perceive, that the figure of Vials is not borrowed from the cups of Gods wrath, but from bour-glaffes? This: we have already refuted, and made it appear, that tho the Term Vial should sometimes fignity an hourglass, yet it cannot have that sense here. Because Hour-glasses of Gold are no way's fit to indicate Time, which is measured by the running of Water or Sand. And especially because the term Golden Vial, is used Chap 5. 2. 8. to import a Cup, and not an bourglass.

Let us see whether what Mr. Iuricu adds. next, be more to the purpole. The form of Cups, faith he, is all gether differem from that of Vials. For these have a large belly and a narrow mouth, whereas Cups on the contrary are wide above and narrow below, which make some say, that the Vials are poured into Cups, that so men may drink what was in the Vial, as I have observed in reporting

the common opinion.

There can be nothing more impertinent than this speculation. For what soever opposition he supposed between the form of Vials and of Cups; yet'tis certain, that all the best Greek Author's, call that which we drink in by the name of Vial. And who soever hath observed Labourers at their refreshment, must needs know, that they carry nothing into the fields with them save Bottles, which have a large belly, and a narrow mouth, and that by the strait mouth, they are so able to drink the liquor out of the Bottle, as to empty it.

But this, saith Mr. Jurieu, after I have better thought upon it, is not the point; for I affirm, that the figure of a drinking Cup hath no room in any part of this Vision. Because the Vialfalls alway's on the Earth or on the Sea, but never into a

Cup.

But how could he forget that both the Term to drink, and the Term Cup, are used chap 18.3,6. Which chapter is at least a Commentary upon the fish Vial; seeing we find nothing in it, save a description of the ruin of Babylon? Doth he not know, that Vials being used in this Vision in a Myssical sense, do signify nothing but the judgments of God, by which the Enemies of his Church are to be de-

stroyed? And that unless it be in a Myflical sense, neither the Term Vial, nor that of a Cup, nor that of drinking, are any way to the

purpose?

The Anonymous Author had said in the explaining of the fourth Vial, that the Sun upon which it talleth, is in all probability the Eaftern Roman Empire, and that as the fourth Trumpes raised the Turkish Empire, so the 4th Vial shall shake and afflict it.

I may observe, saith Mr. Jurieu, that this Interpretation is contrary to all kind of principles. For whereas the seven Vials are alone designed against the Empire of the Beast; i. e. for Antichristianism, behold one of the Vials is said to fall upon the Empire of the Turks, which is no part of the Antichristian

Empire.

That Interpretation is not therefore contrary to all fort of Principles, because 'tis contrary to Mr. Jurieu. For 'tis according to this Principle, that the Revelation continueth the Hiltory of the fourth Monarchy, which Daniel had begun. And that this Monarchy being the Roman Empire, as it was in the time of St. lohn : the Holy Spirit doth in the Visions of the Seals, of the Trumpets, and of the Vials, represent unto usevery thing of importance that was to befal it. Now whereas the Turks invading the Eastern part of the Roman Empire, and their establishing there both an Empire and the Mahometan Religion, was foretold in the Vision of the Trumpets; 'tis but reasonable to affirm, that the Vials shall defiroy that which the Trumpets had raised in the East; as well as that

they shall destroy that which the same Trumpers have built in the Western Roman Em-

pire.

The Anonymous Author had faid, that the Subjects of the Turkish Empire, shall be mortally afflicted by the Effusion of that Vial; but that instead of being converted, they shall blaspheme the name of God.

In opposition to this, Mr. Jurieu saith, that the Prophets give us to understand, that upon Babylons falling, all the Insidels, and confequent-

ly the Mahometans, shall be convexted.

I do acknowledg, that after Bahylon shall be fallen, the Mahomerans shall be converted; but then it is not the fourth Vial which falleth upon Bahylon, seeing it subsistent after that is poured out; and 'tis only the fifth Vial

that destroyed the Antichristian Empire.

I may add, saith Mr. Jurieu, that it being the Papal Empire which is intended in this Vision, the Sun therefore of the fourth Vial can signify nothing but the Soveraign of that Empire which is spoken of, and so can only signify the Pope, and not the Turkish Emperor. But the talsity of this Principle we have made appear, by the Evidence we have given to a principle opposite unto it.

Mr. Iurieu farther adds, I may also observe, say's he, that this is so far from signifying the ruin of the Turks, that granting them to be here spoken of, it would import their Exaltation. Forasmuch as 'tis said of the Sun mentioned in the fourth Vial, that power was given unto him to scorch men with fire; which implies their defleoging

Aroying others, rather than the being themselves

deftroyed.

The Anonymous Author, before his entring upon the Exposition of the Vials, had made a declaration which should not be forgotten; namely, that seeing the Vials contain sudgments to come, and which cannot be cleared up by Events, as the Vision of the Trumpets may, that therefore he proposed to speak no otherway of them than in way of conjecture, which is a descence that we owe to the Author of Prophecy. However, that what he was to say would appear very probable, if the preceding Illustrations which he had delivered were

du'ly thought upon.

'Tis true, the Anonymous Author do's believe, that the fourth Vial is to be poured out upon the Eastern Roman Empire, which is now under the power of the Turks; and this agreeable to the relation that is between the Trumpers and the Viets, the latter whereof shall overthrow what the former had built. 'But whether the Sun here fignify precisely the Turkish Emperor, or the Musti, who is the Vicar of Mahomet, is that which he can only conjecture at, but doth not certainly know. And tho he had faid, that this Vial shall shake and diffress that Empire, yet he had not said that it shall destroy it, as Mr. Iurieu chargeth upon him. There is a difference between those two Expressions. The House of Austria is shaken and brought very low in comparison of what it was under Charles V. but neverthelessit is not ruined. The Papal Empire is brought low in respect of what it was underLeo X. but yet it remains undestroyed under Innocent XI. 'Tis the drying up the River Euphrates foretold to be under the Sixth Vial, which fignifieth the total ruin of the Ossoman

Empire, and of Mahomesism.

But to pass all this by, saith Mr. Jurieu, and only to observe, that if the fourth Vial answeresh the fourth Frumpet, there is then no probability, that the fourth Trumpet having lasted several Ages, during which time the Turkish Empire twas established, that the 4th Vial should in so short

a space ruin it.

This is yet another fancy which Mr. Iurism fathers upon the Anonymous Author, namely, that the fourth Vial is wholly to destroy the Empire of the Turks. Whereas he expressly said, that that was not to be till under the fixed Vial. And who knoweth what will be the course of Gods justice, when he once begins to execute his judgments? And when the Creator shall go about the making of a new world, can we think that his Arm is so shortned, that he needs more time for this second world, than he did for the first?

Whereas the Anonymous Author had in his Exposition of the Vials followed Mr. de Launay; Mr. Iurieu sayth, the said Author might have perceived, that the the Explanation he hath given, agree with the hypothesis of Mr. de Launay, yet it doth no way's accord with his own. And that becauseMr. de Launay placeth the End of the Anti-ohristian Empire many ages hence, while that Author will use allow above eighteen years for its substi-

Aence.

Surely

Surely Mr. Jurieu would not have made this Reflection, if he had minded what that Judicious Expositor had said upon the 2d verse of the Eleventh Chap. of the Revelation. Where he makes this Remark, that the Scripture in the pointing out a thing of great moment, do's not alway's fix the beginning of it to a day or to a year, fo shat it may appear when it shall terminate or when it commenced; but takes notice of it sometimes long before, and as it were from the first moment of its conception and peeping forth. And after he had alledged two examples out of the Old Testament, and one out of the New to this purpose, he adds, I am willing to make this observation, that it may thereby appear, that it is posible we are not Sofar from the End of 1260 years, as many do imagine. Now we are to observe, that it is 16 years fince Mr. de Launays Book was published, and that it had been written 16 years before it was fent to Geneva where it was printed. What may we then think that holy man would have faid, had he lived until our time? And if 52-years after he had made that ingenious Remark, he had beheld this extraordinary revolution, which within these two years is fallen out in France, and whereof he had never thought, Doubtless he would have look't upon this judgment of God that is fallen upon the Church with a swiftness resembling Lightning, and which like a fire from heaven hath to fuddenly confumed it, as a forerunner of a judgment that shall come alike expeditiously, and fall with more swiftness upon Amichrist and his Emissaries, who are the Cruel Enemies of

Fi-

his Church.

Finally, whereas the Anonymous Author had stated the Epoche of the Birth of the Antichristian Empire to be the year 445, and had fixed its End to be in the year 1705 so that all the Vials must be poured out within the compass of eighteen years at most. Mr. Iurieu cries out against this, and says, be wonders how such a thought could fall into the mind of a rational man, and how any person that had carefully studied the Prophesies, as he confesses the Anonymous Author to have successfully done, should in this point so

forget himfelf.

The faid Author hath neither forgotten himself here nor elsewhere. He considered his Illustrations oftner than once; and his affigning To short a time for the Effusion of the Vials. is fo far from being strange or absurd, that it is most natural & rational. The 7 Thunders do . naturally raise an Idea of a storm that shall be extraordinary terrible, and that there shall be nothing wanting to make its horror perfect, foralmuch as the number seven notes perfection. Now a Storm or Hurrican is accompanied with these two qualities, one that 'tis rapid, and the other that it doth not endure. From whence it followeth, that if the Thunders are to manifest themselves in the Effusion of the Vials, or that they are the Vials, as the Anonymous Author thinks he hath proved, that then the space of 18 or of 15 years, may be time enough for the pouring them out.

In a word, this Storm will in its rife refemble Elijah's Cloud, which at first was but as the Palm of a mans hand mounting out of she Sea, but whose growth was so swift and rapid, that Ahab was forced to get haffily into his charriot, that he might not be overtaken by the abundance of

rain that fell, 2 Kings 18. 44, 45.

But if the feven Vials should have no relation to the feven Thunders, as Mr. Jurseu imagines they have not; yet it cannot be denied, but that they manifestly allude to the Plagues of Egypt, because they are called plagues as well as they are stiled Vials. And this will suffice to shew the Anonymous Author's opinion to be extreamly natural. Seeing the plagues with which God smote Egypt, did not take up fifteen years. 'Tis true, the facred Hiflory doth not express the time that elapsed from the first plague until the last; all that it doth being to note that there past one Month from the death of the first born, till the time' of passing through the Red Sea, where the whole power of Egypt was swallowed up and buried. And seeing we are not to allot years, and may be need not to allow Months for the Execution of all the Egyptian Plagues; doth it feem strange that the Anonymous Author should conceive, that all the Vials will be poured forth within the space of 18 or 15 years.

Let us also remember, that as there is no natural Agent which acteth with the rapidity that Fire doth; fo our God is a consuming Fire, and tis a terrible thing to fall into bis bands. This Fire devoured in less than shree Months all the Churches of a great Kingdom. And if the divine Vengeance hath taken so 'little time to destroy his own house; what offence can it be to conceive that he will take but 15 or 18 years to destroy Babylon and her Empire?

But it may be said, that there were more than 18 years required to the firft Reformation. And how then is it probable that there shall not be more required for the laft, for the general one, which shall extend it felf univerfally, as well over all Infidels, as over the Papifts and the Pagans? It may not be amiss to hear what Bellarmin speaketh of the Reformation of Luiber, in the Preface to his Controversies. Who is there, faith he, that doth not know, how the Lutheran Herefic being born a little while fince in Saxony, like a peffilence overran all Germany in a little time, and how having (pread it felf into the North and East, it infected Denmark, Norway, Swedland, Gothland and Hungary? And baving extended it felf with the like fwiftness into the Well & Sour b, how it there defolated France, England, Scotland, and how at last is croffed the Alps, & even entred into Italy? Now the Anonymous Author is fully perswaded, that the general Reformation, which will comprehend the abolishment of Popery and Mahometilm, will proceed more swiftly and be dispatched with a great deal more rapidity. Forasmuch as it is said of the third Wo, that contains the Effufion of the Vials; behold the 3d Wo cometh quickly; which is not faid in reference to the two former, and where this word quickly doth not appear. He is also perswaded, that there is no man who will not eafily be brought to be of his mind, that do's but reflect upon

the power, upon the Justice, and upon the Jealousy of him, who is to be the Admirable Author of this wonderful Reformation, the Avenger of his beloved Jerusalem, and the inexorable Judg of Babylon, against whom he hath himself denounced Rev. 18. 8, that the plagues wherewith she is threatned shall come in one day, or in one hour, as the Original hath it.

Moreover, should we grant to Mr. Iurien, that the 7. plagues are a thing distinct from the 7. Vials, and that the 7. Vials are hour-glasses; it would nevertheless appear that 15 or 18 years is a time long enough for those Glasses to run out in; nor was it hitherto heard, that there was a Glass for the measuring of Time, which required a year, or a Month, or so much as a

day to run out in.

This is what the Anonymous Author hath to Answer in Defence of his Illustrations, against the illustrious Author, who hath taken the pains to attack them. And he is fully perswaded, that the seven Vials are the 7 Plagues, and that the seven Plagues are the future judgments of God, of which he expects to fee the Execution about the beginning of the next Age. If any one can convince him of the contrary, by Reasons which he cannot solidly Reply unto, he is not so fond of his opinion as to make it his Idol, but is immediately ready both to renounce it, and to publish to the world that he was mistaken. For having the Example of the great St. Augustine in his Retractations before him, he will account it no shame to make fuch

fuch a confession, because he seeks nothing in this Dispute, but the clearing up of the Revelation, and the Ediscation of the Publick.

## FINIS.

## ERRATA.

Page II line 2 I Hoad read Head. P. 12. l. 1. Pomer r. power. after same r. time. P. 17. l. 16. r. paganism. P. 30. l. last r. deprived. P. 57. l. last r. Idol. P. 59. l. 16. after it r. Self. P. 82. l. 5. them r. men. P. 99. l. 25. r. depend. P. 116. l. 7. r. child. P. 176. l. 18. r. Kings. P. 180. l. 7. which r. whise. P. 183. l. 27. Mother r. Motto. P. 185. l. 18. r. ambiguity. P. 213. l. 9. is r. in. P. 241. l. 19. god. r. gog. P. 250. l. 32. nut r. out.